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Date of Sailing. 1904. Saturday, 1 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
2nd July	OCEANA	6610	BRITANNIA	6526
9th "	ORIENTAL	5284	......	....
16th "	ARABIA	7903	MACEDONIA	10512
23rd "	OCEANA	6610	......	....
30th "	BENGAL	4653	MONGOLIA	9505
6th Aug	PERSIA	7951	......	....
13th "	VICTORIA	6522	EGYPT	7912
20th "	ARABIA	7903	......	....
27th "	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7912
3rd Sep.	BALLAARAT	4890	......	....
10th "	ORIENTAL	5281	MOLDAVIA	9500
17th "	VICTORIA	6522	......	....
24th "	ARCADIA	6603	MARMORA	10509

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DUMBEA	5,807	Charbonnel	14th July 1904.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiasohi	11th Aug. 1904.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,635	Guionnet	8th Sep. 1904.

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IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Oct. 1904.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,216	20th July 1904
† VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4,351	22nd July "
† PERSIA	P. Cragliotto	5,895	20th Aug "

† Will call at Fiume.

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ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE
SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50, this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £500,000

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Bombay, 3rd May, 1904.

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LONDON, JUNE 25.

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3 do. Rentes	£97 3-4	= unchanged
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£105 1-2 =	do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper............	£65 5-16	= — 1-16

SILVER—

Spot in London	25 7-8	= + 1-16
2 months hence	25 7-8	= + 1-16
Spot in New York	56 1-8	= + 1-4

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·20	= + 1
Berlin do	20·40 1-4	= — 1-4
New York Demand............	4·87 1-4	= unchanged

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3 per cent =	do
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 1-4 per cent =	do
6 " " " "	2 1-4 per cent =	do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	2 1-2 per cent =	do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	2 7-8 per cent =	do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	1 5-8 per cent =	— 1-8
7 day market loans	2 1-4 per cent =	— 1- 1-8

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 4-9 value.

WHEAT—
Club No. 1 28 3-4 J.-J. sellers
White Karachi 26 3-4 S.-O. sellers } Firm.
Red Karachi 26 1-2 S.-O. sellers

RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 32 1-4 J.-A. sellers
Yellow Cawnpore 33 J.-A. sellers } Firmer.
Brown 30 1-2 J.-J. sellers

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 33 1-4 J.-A. Sellers firmer.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 7.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester steady. Total sales 3,000. Spot 6·14 Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 6 7-8 Sold on speculation and for Export 100. Imports 6,000 Arrivals closed steady.

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug-Sept
5·30	5·34	5·68
—4	—4	—6
Sept-Oct	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·37	5·22	5·16
—4	—4	—5
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·13	5·12	5·12
—5	—5	—5

Receipts at U. S. Ports	4,000
Do. last year	2,300
Exports to Great Britain	4,000
Do. do Continent	7,000

In New York—

Spot............	11·05 unchanged
Futures, month of July............	10·45 do
Do. do. December............	9·54 +3

In New Orleans—

Spot	10 7-8 unchanged
Futures, month of Sept.	9 67 +6
Do. do. Dec............	9·36 +4
Tone at close	steady.

	Bales.
Stock of cotton in Liverpool	4,98,000
Stock of cotton in London	10,000
Total visible supply............	1,640,000
Total visible supply of which is East Indian	291,000
Total quantity in sight	9,800,000

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	steady.
Estimated sales	bales 5,000
Imports	do 8,000

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·97	5 91	5·75
+7	+7	+7
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·44	5·23	5·23
+7	+7	+7
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mch.
5·20	5·19	5·19
+17	+17	+17

BOMBAY, JUNE 27.

The local markets are closed for the King's birthday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Surats	steady
Good Bhownugger............	quiet
The Manchester Market has been	steady
2 1-2 per cent Consols	89 15 16
3 per cent Rentes	97 3-4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	105 1-2
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	65 5 16
Bar Silver	25 7-8

THE DISCOVERY'S RETURN.

THE KING'S WELCOME TO THE EXPEDITION.

The King will be one of the first to welcome Captain Scott and his gallant colleagues of the Antarctic Expedition back from the icy South.

His Majesty's farewell, signalled from the Royal yacht at Cowes, was the last God-speed message which the expedition received before it left England on what has proved a most memorable voyage, and if his engagements permit, His Majesty, it is said, may go to Southampton and offer his congratulations on the Discovery's return. In any case, the King will take an early opportunity of extending a personal welcome to Captain Scott.

The Royal Geographical Society intends to entertain the principal members of the expedition and the arrangements are now under consideration.

The Discovery is not expected to reach England before September. In accordance with the original plans Captain Scott proceeds to Cape Horn to conduct certain meteorological and magnetic observations before setting a course for home.

Information has been received that when the Discovery was docked at Christchurch it was found to be rather badly damaged as the result of its running on a reef. Twenty-five or thirty feet of the false keel was completely torn away at the after end, and about ten feet at the bow, while the other portion was so severely splintered that the whole keel will have to be renewed. The main keel also sustained damage on the starboard side.

The Scottish Antarctic expedition vessel Scotia left St. Helena on the 2nd inst., and is expected to arrive in the Clyde at the beginning of next month. Preparations are being made to give the explorers a worthy reception.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 28.

Before The Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

60-02—Payne and Co—Kishorilal Ganga Saheb vs Ramlal Doorgaprasad and another—Tyabjee and Co
144-02—Payne and Co—Haji Sooleman Abdul Wahed and another vs Bai Zamakbai widow
49-04—J P Dastur—Burjorji Cowasji Postwalla vs Laxmidas Matherradas Dharsey and another—Payne and Co
261 04—Thakurdas and Co—Hormusji Nusservanji Vakeel vs Syed Sirdar Alikhan—Nanu H and Co
236-04—Ardeser H D and Co—Meghraj Gungabux vs Bejnath Mahadev a firm and another
296-04—B Raghaveya—Raotmal Hedkarasan and another vs Laxmidas Shrikessondas—Wadia G and Co
297-04—Mansukhlal J and H—Govindram Dwarkadas vs Dulpat Premchand
313-04—Tyabji D and Co—Jeykinson Khralitam and others vs Gorukhram Sewaram and others
317-04—J P Dastur—Mahomed Tharu vs Varjuvandas Maneckl
344-04—Payne and Co—Miya Mahomed Hai Jan Mahomed Chotam and others vs Lalsey Poonsi and Co—Wadia G and Co
345 04—S B Noble—Samuel Fitze and Co Limited vs Syed Sirdar Alikhan
352-04—Mulla and M—Rajabaliy Kamji Lakhdher vs Samson Huskil—Captain and V
353-04—Ardeser H D and Co—Raihimoodin Shabbaz Ker and others vs The Honorable the Advocate General
364-04—Thakurdas and Co—Hormusji Nussurvanji Vakeel vs Syed Sirdar Alikhan
368-04—Bhaishunker K and G—Nicholdes Boyadjian vs Nanabhai Najindas Shroff—Edgelow G and N

Suits for hearing and final Disposal.

Long Causes.

466-03—Smetham B and N—Keshawjee Issur vs Great Indian Peninsula Railway Co—Little and Co—Part heard.
631-01—Captain and V—Bai Kabu and another vs Amerchand Madhawji and others Mansukhlal J and A Little and Co—Dikshit and D and Thakurdas and Co—Partly deceased.
248-04—Crawford B and C—Diedrick Herman Glade vs Narondas Tulsidas Little and Co,

Commercial Causes.

625-02—Tyabji D and Co—The Advocate General vs Haridas Purshotam Ardeser H D and Co
308 82—Tyabji D and Co—Raja Bahadur Chutoorbujdas Gordhundas vs Muncheshaw Chothia and another—Wadia and Co.
151-03—Payne and Co—Kikia Khoshal and anr vs Rustomjee Ardashir Cooper—Mulla and M For Postponement.
889-03—Mulla and M—Rajabuly Ramjee Lakhdir vs Samson Huskel—Captain and V.
677-03—Kanga and P—Ganeshlal Jaharimull and another vs Chathmull Jivanram—Payne and Co.
455-19918-03—Tyabjee D and Co—Jainabai vs Mistry Adam Aba Patel—Jehangbir and S.
75-02—Little and Co—Rahimtoola Khairaj and other vs Gungaram Vithaldas—Thakurdas and Co.

Before the Prothonotary

For Investigation of Pauperism

18-04—In Person Ayshabibi widow vs Chogajee Hunsajee Sorabji and J
19-04—In Person Khandoo Sonaji vs Dhondu Bhicaco Mansukhlal J and G

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHINNAYYA—June 13, at Bellary, the wife of G S Chinnayya, Daroga, (Mysore Palace Service), of a son.

FINDLAY—June 14, at Seoni, Chappara, C P, the wife of C S Findlay, I C S, of a son.

DEATH.

LEE—June 17, at Bangalore, Cecilia Lee, late of the Church of England Zenana Mission, Mysore, after a lingering illness of over 3 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 25m. Sun sets, 6h. 41m. High water, 11-57m. 11-46a. Low water, 4-57m., 5-51a
Third Criminal Sessions.
John Roberts and Co., annual meeting, Tamarind Lane, 4 p.m.
Football, Cooperage.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5-15 this evening.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special and Common Jury are required to attend at the High Court this (Tuesday) morning at 10 o'clock.

ASSAULT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday morning before Mr. Kursondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Roberts charged Ameer Dadoo, a Mahomedan, with causing hurt to one Kaikhushro J. Daruwalla, a liquor seller. The evidence showed that on Sunday the accused went to complainant's shop at the Two Tanks and began to abuse some of the customers who were sitting there. Complainant remonstrated, when the accused caught him by the throat and would not let go his hold till the arrival of the police. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was fined Rs. 7.

"BON VOYAGE."—A party of friends and admirers gathered at Mr. R. G. Wood's office on Saturday to to bid farewell to Mr. T. Ellsworth who proceeded to England on short furlough. Mr. Ranchoddas Wallabhai on behalf of the Company said that they were all very sorry to lose Mr. Ellsworth even for a short time. Mr. Ellsworth was distinguished for his uprightness and honesty in all his business affairs. He had gained the sincere regard of all piecegoods merchants by his many virtues. Mr. Ranchoddas then wished him a safe voyage and expressed a hope that he would speedily return. Mr. Ellsworth was then garlanded.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Major C. G. Carnegy and Officers, the String Band of the 121st Pioneers will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine Band Master commencing at 5-45 p.m. to-day.

March	Guard of Honour	Karl Kaps
Overture	The Bohemian Girl	Balfe
Selection	Il Travatore	Verdi
Fantasia	Sun ise in Su mer	Le Taiere
Selection	The ouches of Dan zio	Caryll
Valse	Moonlight on the Rhine............	Villstedt

"THE GUJERATI'S" SILVER JUBILEE.—A public meeting of the citizens of Ahmedabad was held on the 27th instant wires a correspondent, to congratulate the "Gujarati" on its Silver Jubilee, Dewan Bahadoor Ambalal presiding. The chairman in an able, eloquent and lucid speech summarized the history of the "Gujarati" eulogizing Mangaldass Nathoobhai's support and referring to the trials it has undergone. A congratulatory letter was voted to be sent to Dewan Bahadoor Laljibhai Motilal Messrs. Chamanrai Nagindas and Tricumlal Bapuji also spoke. A large and enthusiastic audience attended.

GAMBLING IN A BILLARD SALOON.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Superintendent Barnet charged Haji Ibrahim Haji Mahomed, a billiard room keeper at Grant Road, with keeping a common gaming house and six other Mahomedans and one Parsi with gaming therein with cards and money. Mr. Moosa and Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, barrister-at-law, defended the first and sixth accused respectively, while Mr. Kapadia pleader, defended the third accused. The evidence showed that in consequence of information received, Superintendent Barnet accompanied by Inspectors Murray and Sykes and a party of policemen raided the billiard saloon of the first accused at Grant Road, on Sunday afternoon and arrested all the accused, who were then in the room. It was shown that the third and the eighth accused were not gaming with others and, as there was reason to believe that they were not there for the purpose of gaming, his Worship discharged them. The rest of the accused were convicted. The keeper was fined Rs. 50 and the rest Rs. 20 each. His worship further ordered that one fourth of the fine should be sent to the Commissioner of Police to be paid to the informant.

STORES AT RAILWAY CENTRES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was reading in a contemporary, criticism anent the working of Co-operative Stores in connection with certain districts on various railways and mention was made therein of the Lanowli Co-operative Stores charging prices 30 per cent. higher on the average than Bombay retail rates. The "Indian Electrical, Mechanical and Textile News" was primarily responsible for asking for an enquiry. I am not aware whether both or either of the papers have been dwelling on their imaginations or not, but I am one of the visitors to Lanowli during the season and I am also one of those who frequented both the Stores and the Bazaar for my stores. My experience is that the prices charged at the Stores are considerably cheaper than those charged in the Bazaar and compared with Bombay the prices charged at the former place, are about 6 per cent. over the Bombay Market prices. If the gentlemen who have expounded their views ever contemplated getting articles at Bombay prices or below them, they will never have their hopes realised, for neither the Stores nor any sane business man will ever invest capital, which is likely to lie idle and also likely to deteriorate in prices where edibles are concerned, with no profit whatever. My experience of the Stores is that it is certainly cheaper for drinks than in Bombay and is the only place where one is sure of an article at reasonable price. Whether the few, who have the shares at their disposal do what they like with it or not, does not concern the public, but what does concern them is the establishment of such institutions as the Stores at railway stations. There is not a truer saying than that a person never appreciates what he can get, and when visitors are prevented from entering the Stores, then will be the time they will understand what they have lost by careless criticism and not before.—Yours &c.,

"M."

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

ASSAM JUTE.

The preliminary forecast of the jute crop in Assam for 1904, is as follows:—All the districts which grow jute in this province, four in number, send up the same report, viz., that heavy rain in April and May proved very detrimental to the jute crop. In the first place, it interfered with sowing and cultivation. Later it retarted growth. In one subdivision of Sylhet (Sunamganj) floods submerged the area planted with jute. Damage also was caused by hailstorms. The unfavourable season is responsible for the greatly diminished area and outturn shown in the statement annexed below. No exact figures are available for any of the districts which grow jute, except Kamrup. The figures of area, both normal and seasonal, are estimates based on such information as is available. The normal area for Kamrup has been revised as the area planted in that district has steadily increased for the last five years. The statement shows that in Sylhet the area planted is one-third less than last year. In Goalpara it is less by 5,000 acres, and the total is less than half the normal. In Kamrup the area, though increasing, is insignificant and it has had a set back this year. In the Garo Hills the report is the least unfavourable, the area planted (1,800 acres) is not far from normal, and the character of the crop is the best of the four districts. Taking area and expected outturn together, the gross produce is put at a figure ranging from 27 per cent., to 82 per cent., or on the whole 29 per cent. of the normal. The crop therefore is estimated in round figures at 260,000 maunds, or 52,000 bales. This is calculated as follows—a normal crop is 15 maunds per acre on 59,700 acres, or 895,500 maunds. The total gross produce is estimated at 29 per cent. of normal.

THE Supreme Court at Shanghai has reversed the sentence of deportation passed on Mr. John Cowen, of the Tientsin "Times," for the article passing severe strictures on the Russians.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

CIVIL vs. UNITED SERVICES.

A WHOLE day match was commenced yesterday morning between teams of the Bombay Gymkhana representative of the Civil and United Services. Milne won the toss for the Civil who occupied the wickets all the morning, making 160 for four wickets before the bell rang for tiffin. Aston compiled 86 and will resume after tiffin. His innings though by no means faultless was nevertheless a bright and attractive one and comprised several very fine off drives and cuts which went to the boundary. Powell made 31 by hard hitting and Milne 38. While Gratwicke made a lucky 23. The United Services shaped very poorly against the bowling of Ainsworth and Coombs, Captain Bond being the only batsman who got into double figures. His 19 was the result of resolute hitting at a time when it seemed that the total of the side would be insignificant. Captain Langhorne and Major Baynes who each scored six were in some time for their runs and played perhaps the best cricket on the side. Ainsworth's performance with the ball was a revelation to those who have watched the indifferent form he has shown so far this season. He captured seven wickets for 31 runs and there were signs in his performance of a return of the form which gained him such a great reputation in 1899 for Lancashire. Coombs too bowled remarkably well taking four wickets for 19 runs. For the United Services Captain Hobbs was the most difficult bowler though his record three wickets for 43 runs was not as good as Lieut. Taylor's who took six wickets for 66. We may mention that Aston's innings for the Civil is the highest he has made in India. The following are the scores:—

CIVIL.

1st Innings.

Mr Burney, b Taylor............	6
Mr Aston, c Cheshire b Marsh	86
Mr Powell, b Hobbs	31
Mr Coombs, c and b Taylor............	7
Mr Ainsworth, c Lt Langhorne, b Hobbs	1
Mr Milne, b Hobbs	38
Mr Stileman, run out	0
Mr McCausland l-b-w Taylor............	12
Mr F Gratwicke c Marsh b Taylor............	23
Mr Muirhead not out............	1
Mr West c Marsh b Taylor............	4
Mr Kemp c Philbrick b Taylor	0
Extras	3
Total............	212

MILITARY.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Lieut Langhorne, b Ainsworth	2		
Sg Cheshire, b Ainsworth............	5	b Milne	2
Lieut Jones, c and b Ainsworth	3		
Capt Langhorne, c and b Ainsworth	6		
Lieut Philbrick, c Milne, b Ainsworth	5	c and b Powell	27
Lieut Taylor, b Combs	0	b Stileman............	1
Capt Hobbs, b Coombs............	4		
Major Baynes, b Coombs............	6	not out	25
Capt Bond, c and b Ainsworth	19		
Capt McDonald, c Powell b Coombs............	0	not out............	6
Lieut Marsh, st Gratwicke b Ainsworth	0	b Powell	0
Lc Corpl Birkley not out............	0	c Kemp, b Stileman	1
Extras	4	Extras............	14
Total	54	Total............	76

PARSEE GYMKHANA VS. YOUNG HINDU C. C.

This match was played on the Parsee Gymkhana ground on Sunday and resulted in an easy win for the Young Hindus by an innings and 22 runs. Scores:—

PARSEE GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Dr Pavri, b Deo	3	st Divekar, b Deo	20
Mr Sanjana, b Deo	5	st Divekar, b Kirtikar	0
Mr H D Kanga l-b-w b Deo	0	b Deo	9
Mr S Commissariat, b Deo............	0	c Patil, b Talpade............	1
Mr Pecha, b Talpade	2	b Deo	7
Mr H Commissariat l-b-w b Talpade............	6	l-b-w b Deo	5
Mr H Belgaumwala c and b Talpade............	18	b Deo	13
Mr S Mulla, c M Pai, b Talpade	1	not out	2
Mr Botliwala, c and b Deo	0	c V D Pai, b Talpade	0
Mr Wadia b Deo	5	c Deo, b Talpade	0
Mr Chothia not out	1	c and b Deo	4
Extras............	9	Extras............	17
Total............	50	Total............	78

YOUNG HINDUS.

Mr W L Masurkar, l-b-w b Commissariat	12
Mr R N Agaskar, c and b Commissariat	22
Mr V D Pai, b H D Kanga	8
Mr H N Patil, b H D Kanga	3
Mr M D Pai, st Chottia, b Pecha............	37
Mr G B Hegde, b H D. Kanga	19
Mr W B Talpade, b H D Kanga	17
Mr W B Kirtikar, c and b H D Kanga............	1
Mr M R Deo, not out	14
Mr N K Divekar, b H D Kanga	1
Mr W B Mirkar, b H D Kanga	5
Extras	21
Total............	150

FRIENDS UNION C. C. vs. THE BARONET C. C.

This match was played on the Esplanade on Sunday. Scores:—

FRIENDS UNION C. C.

S D Thakur, c Madon, b Polishwala	11
P N Dandeker, b Polishwala	19
S A Shete, b Madon............	4
N G Prabhaker, b Iranee	6
P G Dhaighalker, b Iranee	10
W G Shete, b Iranee	4
G H Bhatwadeker, b Iranee	25
D K Telang, b Madon	2
Shivram, b Madon	12
Panwalker, b Madon............	0
D N Vakil not out	0
Extras	10
Total............	112

BARONET C. C.

B F Mehta, b Shivram	16
Darabshet, c Prabhaker, b Vakil	4
Polishwala, c Telang, b Bhatvadeker............	9
Imam l-b-w b Vakil	0
Iranee, b Vakil	0
Nagpurwala, b Vakil............	0
Bhapoo, b Vakil	0
Madon, c Thakur, b Shivram............	21
R Wadia not out............	5
Hiraji, b Prabhaker	0
Bhagvagar, c W Shete, P Prabhaker	0
Extras	5
Total............	60

121ST PIONEERS vs. YOUNG HINDU C. C.

This match was played on Saturday and resulted in a win for the Young Hindus by 30 runs. Scores:—

121ST PIONEERS.

Jemadar Sherkhan b M H Kirtikar............	12
Pt Kanmetar c A H Kirtikar b W B Kirtikar.	0
Major Carnegie b M H Kirtikar	3
Pt Bhagnak b M H Kirtikar	1
Lt Hathornthwet c Mirkar b W B Kirtikar............	9
Pt Govind c Pai b W B Kirtikar............	6
Lt Stanbridge b W B Kirtikar	6
Pt Sonak l-b-w b M H Kirtikar	4
Shaik Abdul b W B Kirtikar	3
Pt Soknak c W B Kirtikar b M H Kirtikar............	2
Noor Mahomed not out	0
Extras	3
Total	43

YOUNG HINDUS.

Mr H N Patil b Soknak	10
Mr W B Mirkar b Govind............	8
Mr M D Pai c Lt Stanbridge b Soknak	24
Mr N K Divekar b Major Carnegie	10
Mr W B Kirtikar b Govind	8
Mr V B Chonbal c Sherkhan b Soknak............	7
Mr V S Wagh c Bhagnak b Soknak............	0
Mr B Kanoji b Soknak............	3
Mr A H Kirtikar b Soknak	0
Mr G N Joglekar not out	6
Mr M H Kirtikar c Major Carnegie b Soknak.	1
Extras	4
Total	73

AT the Suez Canal Company's meeting on June 7 the following gentlemen were re-elected members of the governing board:—Prince d'Arenberg, Vicomte de Bresson, Baron de Courcel, and Mr. J. B. Westray. The appointments as directors of Mr. Henry Torrens Anstruther, in place of Sir Charles Fremantle, and of Sir James Lyle Mackay, in place of Sir Edwyn Dawes, were confirmed. The president of the council announced that as soon as the dividend amounted to 135 frs. (5l. 8s.) a further abatement of 50 c. could be made in the tonnage dues, which would then amount to 8 frs.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 23, Farringdon Road, London, England.

MAHOMEDANS AND THE INDIAN CONGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR—The next meeting of the Indian National Congress is going to be held in Bombay. In connection with this gathering a hot discussion is going on amongst the Mahomedans whether they should join this movement.

In the past the attitude of the Mahomedans was decidedly against the Congress all over India, though some leaders of the Mahomedans were in it. Confining myself to our Presidency, I find that except Mr. Budrudin Tayebji, the Hon. Mr. Sayani and the Hon. Mr. Dharamsi almost all the leading and enlightened Musalmans were anti-Congress. The Musalmans actually went the length of holding anti-Congress meetings. Since then a great change has come upon Mahomedan sentiment. It may be due to education but nevertheless, they are beginning to think that their anti-Congress attitude has not brought them any good.

The main ground of opposition of the Musalmans was that they were in a minority therefore their rights would not be protected. They most carefully hugged the words "their rights" without actually understanding or attempting to understand what that meant. It took a considerable time for them to understand that this vague term "their rights" referred only to those rights which were enjoyed by all Indians. This situation was still further intensified by the fact that the Local Governments as well as the Supereme Government often and often gave the Musalmans to understand that they ought not to expect any partial treatment at the hands of the Government officers and that no special favours would be shown to them. This was not empty talk, the Government of India acted accordingly. Therefore what actually happened was that the Mahomedans found themselves in a position of splendid isolation. They were chucked over by the Government on the one hand and they were neglected by the Indian National Congress party on the other.

Whatever may be the feeling, sir, it is certain that Mahomedan thought has come largely to favour the aims and objects of the Congress. In Bombay the important indicator of the Mahomedan feeling is the Anjuman. When I read the list of the members of the Local Congress Committee I found that almost all the enlightened members of the Anjuman were there.

When the Congress movement in this city has got sympathisers like the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Nawabzada Nasrulla Khan, Kazi Kabiruddin, H. Budrudin Tayebji, F. Budrudin Tayebji, Juffer Rahimotoola, Cumrudin Amirudin, Amirudin Tayebji, Fazalbhai Jusmabhai Lalji and others, I have no doubt that the Mahomedans would join the Congress in a larger number than they have hitherto done.

The Mahomedans must understand that the safety of their rights will only be secured by joining with this national movement.

I should like to suggest that the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr. Nasrulla Khan, Mr. Kaji Kabiruddin and others should call a public meeting of the Mahomedans and elect delegates for the coming Congress. Knowing the Mahomedan feeling as I do towards the Congress, I am sure the Mahomedans would respond enthusiastically to this call —Yours &c.

Munshi AHAMED BEG,
Manager of the Jagirdar of Ahmadnager.
June 24th.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of the inventions and designs act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that act during the week ending 18th June. Hilmer Theodor Bru-de-Wold lieutenant-colonel on the Permanent Natal Volunteer Staff of Pietermaritzburg, Natal, for an invention for carrying a large quantity of ammunition in the field on pack horses in a portable and compact manner known as the reserve Ammunition Pannier. George Walsh, military pensioner, Kahun Road, Poona, for an improvement in bullock yoke. Harry Teo, engineer of 5 Castle street Arcade Cook street, Liverpool, for improvements in or connected with the manufacture of salt. Arthur Elphinstone Cummins engineer of 6, the Crescent, Queenstown, for improvements in baling presses for cotton and other materials. David Harrington, mechanic, of 39, Irving street, Worcester, in the Massachusetts, for Improvements in spinning rings, Frederick William Ramsay, merchant, of 4, Eastcheap, London, and Robert Middleton, engineer, of Sheepscar Foundry, Leeds, for improvements in or relating to the treatment and utilization of broken tea, tea dust and the like, and to apparatus therefor. Thomas Hughes Delabere May, gentleman, Associate of the Royal School of Mines, of 2, Springfield, Bath, for improvements in or relating to mixing apparatus, chiefly for delivering plastic, powdered, granular or like materials in definite proportion Carlo Turchi engineer, and Edmondo Brune, professor, both of 89, via Giovecca, Ferrara, Italy, for improvements in apparatus for enabling telephonic and telegraphic messages to be transmitted over the same line. Fitz William Sargent, engineer of 170, Broadway, New York, for Breake shoe. J. E. Tate, assistant commissioner, Mysore military stores, Bangalore, for a new pattern transport saddle suitable either for draught or pack purposes. Alexander Sommerville Goldie, ironfounder, of Uddingston foundary, Uddingston, Lanarkshire, for improvements in and relating to the furnaces of steam boilers and the like. Edward Fairlie Watson, engineer, of Pusa, Durbhungah, for a process for treating seeds to facilitate germination. Robert Eugene Kimball, mechanical engineer, of 371, East prospect street, Cleveland, Ohio, for means for hulling rice. Patrick Duncan Gourlay Clark, planter, of the Chetnole Tea Estate, Balangoda, Ceylon, for improvements in apparatus for heating air or gases and economising fuel.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS

(*Gazette of India*, June 25.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr L C Adami of the Indian Civil Service is placed on duty in the Legislative Dept with effect from the 23rd May. The Govr Genl is pleased to accept the resignation by each of the undermentioned gentlemen of his office of Additional Member of the Council of the Govr Genl for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations—The Hon Mr F S P ely C S I The Hon Mr A Pedler C I E F R S The Hon Mr T Morison and The Hon Mr D M Hamilton.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr N L Hallward of the Indian Educational Service is appointed to officiate as Officer in charge of the Records of the Govt of India and ex-officio Asst Secy to the Govt of India in the Home Dept during the absence on leave of Mr C R Wilson or until further orders.

The undermentioned officer has been granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the military leave rules of 1886 the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty—Capt I H Grant Indian Army Cantonment Magte of Nowgong for three months Pension service—18th year Commenced 25th Aug 1903.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Lieut Col T F B Renny Tailyour R E Supt 2nd grade Survey of India is appointed Asst Surveyor Genl with effect from the 6th June.

Lieut H S May R E is appointed to the Survey of India as Asst Supt 2nd grade with effect from the forenoon of the 7th June.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Brigadier Genl A A Pearson Indian Army Commanding Derajat Dist to officiate as Adjt Genl in India vice Major Genl B Duff C B C I E on leave Dated 28th May.

Lieut Col F W Boteler Royal Field Artillery to officiate as Col on the Staff Royal Artillery Madras Command vice Brigadier Genl R G W Hepburne on leave dated 5th May.

Col F W Bromfield British Service Asst Qrmr Genl Boy Command to officiate as Depy Adjt Genl Boy Command vice Brigadier Genl R M Greenfield on leave dated 11th May.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Army with effect from the dates specified subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India—Lieut—James Gourlie Royal Field Artillery double Coy officer 102nd Prince of Wales's Own Grenadiers dated 29th May Walter Lancelot Wayman West India Regit attached as suprnmy to the 2nd Batta Suffolk Regt double Co officer 116 h Mahrattas dated 1st June Second-Lieut Charles Haswell Standbridge 1st Batt Suffolk Regt attached as a supernumerary to the 2nd Batt Argyd and Sutherland Highlanders; double Co officer 121st Pioneers, Dated 22nd May Second-Lieutenant Standbridge is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the Indian Army subject to His Majesty's approval with effect from the 22nd May.

The following promotions are made subject to H M's approval:—Majors to be Lieut-Cols.—1st June G R C Westrop Deputy Inspector-General Supply and Transports A C O'Donnel 1st Battalion 39th Garhwal Rifles; B C E F H McSwiney CB DSO 20th Deccan Horse; G H J Moore 9th Bohpal Infantry; W E P 28th Punjabis; N S S Inspector of Supply and Transport; P R Leigh 116th Mahrattas; C I Fry 125th Napier's Rifles; F H Hancock 87th Punjabis; R W Sherard 36th Jacob's Horse; H A M rewether 7th Harians Lancers; D G L Shaw 21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry (Frontier Force) Daly's Horse Asst Adj-Gen Rawal-Pindi Dist; P G Walker 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis); F Campbell DSO 40th Pathans; G P Ranken 46th Punjabis; W A B Denneys 31st Punjabis; W H D 72nd Punjabis; T H Plummer 94th Russell's Infy; E A Kettlewell 120th Rajputana Infy; R H Light 117th Mahrattas; R M Maxwell 82nd Punjabis; Brevet-Lieut-Col E C W Mackenzie-Kennedy 61st Pioneers W Thuillier 66th Punjabis; L E Cooper 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force); G F Rowcroft DSO 15th Ludhiana Sikhs; M A Kerr 8th Gurkha Rifles; D C F Macintyre 1st Batt 4th Gurkha Rifles; A Beale; 105th Mahratta Light Infy; Brevet-Lieut-Col W J R Wickham CB officiating Deputy Director-Genl of Transport; H G Sutton 71st Moplah Rifle G S Hogge 113th Infy; H R Brander 32nd Sikh Pioneers; R T Crowther 84th Punjabis; J W Cowley 7th Gurkha Rifles; R Southey 130th Baluchis; A E Aitken 129th Infy (The Moultan Regiment); W B Mullins 19th Punjabis; H V Cox 69th Punjabis; F G Bradley 65th Carnatic Light Infy; R Wapshare 30th Lancers (Gordon Horse); M T Showan 97th Deccan Infy; C A S Montgomery 108th Infy; W H Lewis 98th Infy; G W Rippon 89th Punjabis; J Jackson 76th Punjabis; A Hamilton 24th Punjabis; Brevet-Lieut-Col J W G Tulloch 126th Baluchistan Infy; C H Macdonald 96th Berar Infy; Brevet Lieut-Col G A Cookson 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse); K P Burne 38th Dogras; H T Kenny 32nd Lancers 2nd Deputy Secretary Military Dept; C E Johnson 36th Sikhs; R M Rainey-Robinson 62nd Punjabis; Subtantive-Col L Herbert CVO 5th Cavalry; A A J Johnstone 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force); G N Caulfield DSO 1st Batt 10th Gurkha Rifles; Brevet-Lieut-Col J T Evatt DSO 2nd Batt 39th Garhwa Rifles; L C Fryer 45th Rattray's Sikhs; G H Turner 12th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infy; T Jermyn 74th Punjabis; A P D Harris 5th Infy; H G Burton 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force); P Holland 47th Sikhs; E W S K Maconchy DSO 51st (Frontier Force); H N Taylor DSO 90th Punjabis; G F H Dillon C B 28th Punjabis.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 27.

Monday.—The depression in Lower Bengal is in the same position as yesterday, and has practically filled up as pressure has risen slightly to briskly in Bengal and Assam. Pressure has fallen slightly in the North-West Frontier Province and the adjacent districts of the Punjab and has been steady or has risen slightly elsewhere. It is in considerable defect in the area of the depression in Bengal and at the foot of the West Himalayas and is in slight to moderate excess on the West Coast and in considerable excess on the Sind and Kathiawar Coasts. Light to moderate rain has fallen on the Burma Coast, the West Coast, showers in the Central Provinces, the Deccan, South India, the East Coast and fairly general rain in North-East India. Gaya and Mangalore have received 5 inches, Patna 4, Karwar 2 1-2, Trivandrum, Calicut, Mercara, Hamamlonda, Ranchi, Hazaribagh, Bahraich, Cherrapoonjee, and Akyab two inches; Moulmein, Diamond Island, Bijapur, Jhansi, Raipur, and False Point 1 1-2 inches, Sambalpur, Berhampore, Jeisor and Toungoo one inch. Showers are probable during the day in Assam, Bengal, Bihar, Chota Nagpur, East of the United Provinces, Central Provinces, East Central India, the Deccan and north of the East Coast and rain on the West Coast and Burma Coast.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The steamer Imaum, Captain Penbertheys, which arrived in harbour on the 26th instant from Barry, reports having experienced from latitude 56-0 degree E. and longitude 63-0 degree F. strong monsoon with high sea, thence fresh to moderate S.-W. and W. winds to port. The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's steamer Henry Bolckow, 639 tons, Captain H. Kemp, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from the Persian Gulf, met with strong S.-W. and W. winds and high sea.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplanade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba In. Cts.
Previously registered	18 60	19 67	20 22	14 37
Monday, 27th June	0 12	0 27	0 29	0 03
Total............	18 72	19 14	20 51	14 40
Total fall to 27th June, '03	21 62	22 12	22 10	25 70
Total fall to 27th June, '02	8 07	11 42	9 89	9 75

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.
(Registered at Messrs. Kemp & Co.)

	In. Cts.
Monday, 27th June............	0 09

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

(GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 28th June 1904.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. ....inches	29 682
Temperature of the air ....degrees	81·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·3
Dew Point	77·5
Relative humidity of Air............	0·798
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)...	8·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ....degrees	87·9
Minimumdo. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	78·7
General-Directions of Wind.*............	W, WNW, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours miles*	431
Fall of Rain	0·01
Total fall during month	14·29
" " year	11·38
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 27th June...	0·02

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director Government Observatory.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Welsh Prince, 3,218 tons, Captain D Coull arrived in harbour on the 26th instant from Durban, 12th June in ballast.

THE steamer Imaum 2,701 tons, Captain S C Penbarthy, arrived in harbour on the 26th instant from Barry with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Ismailia, 3,381 tons, Captain A Stebbing, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Rangoon 4th June with a cargo of rice coal and 750 cases of benzine.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Henry Bolckow 639 tons Captain H Kemp arrived in harbour on Sunday from the Persian Gulf with a general cargo and 46 cases opium and 4 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
26	Imaum s	Penberthby	Barry, May 26
	Henry Bolckow s...	Kemp	Bushire, June 13
	Ismailia s	Stebbing	Rangoon, June 4
	Welsh Prince s ...	Coull	Durban, June 12
27	Omravati s	Duncan............	Glasgow, May 24

MADRAS

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	From
15	Arroyo	Calcutta
19	Clan Colquhoun	Liverpool
18	Venetia	Calcutta
22	Trautenfels............	Antwerp
25	Culna............	Calcutta

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The steamer Clan Macintosh arrived in London on the morning of the 25th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Rewa, left Port Said on the morning of the 24th instant.

The P and O Co's steamer Caledonia, which left Bombay on the 11th instant, arrived at Marseilles on Sunday, 26th June.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Gisela, from Trieste, arrived at Calcutta on the afternoon of the 25th instant.

The same Co's steamer Vindobona from Japan, left Hongkong for Bombay on the afternoon of the 25th instant.

The homeward bound messageries Maritimes Co steamer Caledonien, from Bombay arrived at Suez on Sunday 26th instant at 11 p.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE, COMMANDING BO. LT. HORSE,
Bombay, June 28.

There will be Drill for Recruits in the Town Hall this evening (Tuesday) from 5-30 p.m.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut.,
Ag. Adjutant, Bo. Lt. H.

DIVINE SERVICE.

FESTIVAL OF ST. PETER A.M.

ST. PETER'S MAZAGON.

Tuesday 28
6 p.m.—Solemn Evensong and Sermon
Wednesday 29
6 a.m.—Holy Eucharits
7 a.m.—Solemn Eucharis
5 p.m.—Evensong.
Alms for Church Expenses.

ST. THOMAS CATHEDRAL.

Tuesday 28
6 p.m.—Vigil, Evensong (Choral)
Wednesday 29
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral)

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	
B Mandvi, Chakla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	6	2	
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	2	1	15
Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	3	
F Parel, Sewree and Sion............	0	0	7
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	0
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown............	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	0
Total............	12	7	50
Total plague deaths to date...	278,134	220,110	
Same date last year	10	9	71

THE WAR
if it
EXTENDS

will necessitate our supplying to Regiments and Corps very large quantities of Woollen Clothing and Worsted Materials such as

BALACLAVAS
CARDIGANS
JERSEYS
SOCKS
UNIFORM CLOTHS
WORSTEDS
FLANNELS
SERGES
UNDER-CLOTHING
GREATCOATS
BLANKETS
SHIRTS

All of which we manufacture and can therefore sell at the very lowest prices consistent with quality. Our Factory and Trade is in India and we could not, even if we wished to do so, afford to supply

SHODDY

to our Clients in the way that Agents who are 6,000 miles off sometimes do. If need arises we shall be overwhelmed with Orders for Regimental Necessaries and we, therefore, take the liberty of suggesting to

COMMANDING OFFICERS

that it is wise to be in time and order goods early.

THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS COMPANY, LD.,
DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

Send for Regimental Price List and Free Samples of Cloths.

THE
BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co.,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND
CONTRACTORS.

STOCK & SHOW ROOMS,
9-11, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principle with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron. under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 20), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

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Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLICATE, LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.

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ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

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BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

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LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

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EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1903
ISSUED FOR.................... £2,407,916
ACCUMULATED FUNDS...... £11,000,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE...... £27,600,000

ASK FOR THE 1903
PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

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SECOND
HAND.

S. ROSE & Co., have a number of good Grand, Upright and Square PIANOS returned from Hire or on

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FORT, BOMBAY.

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BERNDORF
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OF ARTHUR KRUPP,
Berndorf, in Austria

by this present take liberty to bring again their

GERMAN SILVER
SHEET & WIRE

under the notice of Merchants and Consumers in India.

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The Proprietor of the Berndorf Works kindly asks intending buyers when ordering AUSTRIAN MAKE to stipulate for

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MADE IN AUSTRIA

Orders can only be accepted through Houses domiciled in Europe according to long established custom.
Berndorf, in Austria. December 1904

ASTHMA of any stage or standing is cured outright by our Specific. R. S. Ashcroft, Esq., Howrah, writes:—"As I have already benefited by your Medicine, I shall not forget to recommend it to any of my friends who may be so unfortunate as to be attacked with ASTHMA." Price Rs. 5. One phial is generally sufficient in an ordinary case.

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has six times the magnifying power of any Binocular. It includes a field of view wider by six times that of any other Binocular and the sharpness of vision unparalleled; while the brilliancy of image is unsurpassed. Sole Agents in India for

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From whom the various numbers can be obtained at LONDON CASH PRICES.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 28, 1904.

TIBET.

Now that our relations with Tibet have assumed the most acute stage, a more intimate acquaintance with the country is inevitable. But for immediate use Mr. Graham Sandberg, author of "A Descriptive Itinerary of the Route from Sikkim to Lhasa" has published a volume on "The Exploration of Tibet; its history and particulars from 1623 to 1904," through Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Company. The work was commenced six years ago and was several times put away. But when the British Commission to Kamba Jong was despatched into Tibet last year, it seemed to him time to resume his design in earnest and push forward the work to completion. The main purpose of the task was to thread together the various attempts to penetrate this isolated realm from the first, beginning down to the latest exploration. And the author claims to have endeavoured to be scrupulously accurate in geographical detail and yet as graphic as possible. It must be admitted that he has succeeded, even though it has been made a principle to allow chief room to those narratives of travel which are least accessible to the general public or at any rate the least known. Considerable space has been assigned to the annals of the Capuchin Missions of the eighteenth century and this account is claimed to be the only full and accurate one yet put forth. The detailed and curious narrative of the journey to Lhasa and residence there of one of these missionaries, Cassiano Belligatti da Macerata, now appears in English for the first time, Another relation of Tibetans now first given in English dress is that of the remarkable expedition and tragical death of the French traveller, M. Dutreuil de Rhins, and in addition to maps, Mr. Sandberg gives us a full account of the present and recent missions to Tibet. The writer devotes some attention to the political aspects of his subject and asserts emphatically that no territorial accession in Tibet, however desirable in the interests of the country itself, is required by the British Crown; but an alliance must be formed between the Tibetans and the Indian authorities which shall prevent so close a neighbour as Tibet passing under the influence of any other great Power. The Lamas, whose hereditary suspicion of British intentions was first bred under Chinese tutelage and has since been kept up through both Chinese and Russian agency, must, as he urges, be made to see either by conciliation or, if that fails, by force, that they have nothing but prosperity to expect from such an alliance.

Mr. Sandberg puts the case quite plainly when he says we shall do well to make it understood that no playing fast or loose with our friendship will answer. Mere promises on their side can never be sufficient. A bond with substantial guarantee of its integrity and certain punishment for any rupture would probably be devisable so as to make the proposed union a cemented and permanent one, As the author points out in his introductory chapter, the Tibetans are likely to be found a very different race to manage from the Afghans. They are generally believed to be a naturally peace-loving people and their confidence is easily to be won. We hope that such may prove to be the case, after our love for them has been sufficiently dissembled and we have successfully forced ourselves upon their hospitality at Lhasa. Mr. Sandberg, we are glad to see, takes the popular version of the despatch of the present Mission and its justification. He tells his readers that with such important issues at stake when dealing with so barbarous and childish a Government as the Tibetan, which evades the larger issues, all small rights of ours which had been openly infringed had necessarily to be seized upon and made much of, even if it were only to give an excuse to effect the larger settlement. In looking about for justification for the despatch of the Mission, it is only necessary to remember the contempt with which the Tibetan authorities treated certain letters addressed by the Viceroy personally to the Dalai Lama. Captain Kennion, Political officer at Leh, went as far as Gardok to carry the letter to the Urkhu or Garpon there for transmission to Lhasa, but six months afterwards the local official returned the letter to Leh with the statement that he dared not forward it. A second letter was sent, but the Dalai Lama refused to accept it, alleging that his decision was taken with the advice of his council.

Mr. Sandberg concludes his annals with the arrival at Gyantse. He reiterates the statement that the peasantry and traders welcomed the arrival of the British force, but cannot deny that exciting events are yet in store. A fact he accentuates is that the arrangements for the maintenance of supplies to so large a body of men as form the "Mission" and its escort involve great difficulties. Heretofore mules and beasts of burden only have been employed, but now the force has a huge gang of ekkas. He recounts the experiences of March last in illustration of what he means, and then those connected with the yak corps which proved a lamentable failure. It is a pathetic chapter and it concludes the book which will, doubtless, in a second edition, bring events to the very latest date, after our forces have reached Lhasa, and we have some recognised agent of the Government of India stationed there, with right of access to the Dalai Lama or other Tibetan authority. With so many hundreds of miles of Indian frontier absolutely exposed to any power which shall succeed in installing itself in the place vacated by China in Tibet, urges Mr. Sandberg, it was impossible to go on any longer in the dark. Some sure method of obtaining information on the attitude of Tibet had to be inaugurated. The machinations of the Mongol agents of the Russian Government, who journeyed to and from the capital of Tibet via Khatmandu and Darjiling in 1900 and 1901, became at length known to the Indian Government, but only indirectly and incompletely. The author congratulates Lord Curzon on being the only Viceroy who has hitherto seen the importance of an understanding with Tibet. He forgets Warren Hastings, but he thinks that Lord Curzon has secured a real opening into the mysteries of Tibetan politics by insisting on the despatch of the present expedition to Gyantse. Hitherto no European has been permitted to proceed even a few miles beyond the boundary of Sikkim, save in the case of the recent Mission to Kamba Jong. He believes the effect of the Mission, or expedition to employ its proper designation, cannot help proving magical. Even China has never sent so large a force into Tibet and the Tibetans will see, in our small force, more soldiers together than wildest imaginations conceived a possible reality. The effect, we fear, will not prove so magical as Mr. Sandberg imagines, unless the Tibetans still see more soldiers than the 3,500 who new constitute the Expedition.

CATTLE FODDER EXPERIMENTS. THE great loss of cattle during the last famine, especially in Gujerat, turned the attention of officers of the Agricultural Department to the subject of a fodder suitable to keep stock alive during seasons when the ordinary food-stuffs of cattle are scarce. Reports were received of prickly pear having been used with advantage in Australia, and the Bombay Agricultural Department conducted a series of experiments to test the value of prickly pear leaves as an article of fodder. A fair trial seems to have been given to the stuff with the result that the experiments had to be stopped in order to save the lives of the animals experimented upon, The trials were made at the Poona and Surat farms and showed that after the first month the animals deteriorated under the treatment. They did not take to the prickly pear willingly, but only when they were actually starving. Mr. P. R. Mehta, the Acting Deputy Director of Agriculture in a note on the subject issued as an agricultural "Bulletin" says that the result of the extended and thorough trial proves conclusively that prickly pear has hardly any value as a cattle food. It is only when given with a moderate quantity of ordinary fodder that the animals can just manage to live for a period of four or five months. This period is, however, as Mr. Mehta points out, is too short to be of much value in India where famine extends over a year. He adds that it would have been strange if prickly pear possessed any fodder value and the fact had not been discovered by the Indian ryot, ingenious as he is in the small economics of daily life. In Australia prickly pear managed just to keep cattle alive on some stations during a drought of three or four months, a fact which is supported by the Poona and Surat experiments, but that cannot be compared with drought conditions in India which compel fodder to be provided for nearly a year. At Poona also a trial was made with aloe leaves on the suggestion of officers who had seen cattle nibbling at the leaves of the aloe plant growing on the road sides and canal boundaries. It seems an odd sort of explanation, for by the same reasoning unusual experiments might be made in the feeding of the human infant or the venturesome small boy. Anyhow, although the aloe leaves were divested of thorns, boiled, cut into pieces and seasoned with salt and bajri flour, the cattle could only be induced to touch them by starvation. Buffaloes are notoriously delicate feeders and within a month they had to be taken off the diet of aloe leaves, while within two months the other cattle experimented upon, in spite of attempts to coax them and a brief transference to prickly pear, had been so greatly reduced in condition that the test had to be given up. The prickly pear experiments extended over four months, the animals being induced to take this stuff by additions of hay and oil-cake to the diet at intervals. The net result of the tests as stated by Mr. Mehta is that it has been ascertained that the animals will consume prickly pear when they are starved, though without receiving any appreciable nutrition from them, but they will not eat aloes even when starved for several days.

LHASSA. LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WADDELL'S map of Lhassa, to which brief reference was made in a recent telegram from Simla, is a very remarkable production. Its author is one of the living authorities upon the subject of Tibet, and he has succeeded in adding a very large number of interesting details to what has been placed upon record by such travellers as Surat Chandra Das who have actually visited the city. It is no doubt based upon the map, of which an excellent reproduction is published in Sandberg's "Tibet Itinerary" made for the Survey Department of the Government of India, by that intrepid Indian Surveyor known in the records as "A. K." who surveyed Lhassa in the years 1882-4. A mass of information, however, has been added from Tibetan sources. It shows that the sacred city is entirely devoid of fortifications, and that it is situated in a swampy valley intersected by irrigation channels. The place is surrounded by a circular road and is of considerable size, being nearly three miles long by two broad. Surat Chandra Das has described the raised road which leads to it from Gyantse as crowded with people, some on horses, some on donkeys and many on foot. He also dwells upon the beauty of the flowers which he found in the fields outside, on the gorgeousness of the gilded domes of the city. Colonel Waddell gives quaint details of the buildings. Besides the great cathedral or Place of the Gods that everybody has heard of, are innumerable residences for the Grand Lama and his relations and ministers, also for the Chinese Resident and his followers. In the centre is the walled in "Eastern Willow Grove" or "Royal Pasturage" or "Dancing Ground." Amongst other curious places noticed are a "Throne Garden," a "Central snake waiting Heath," a "Snake Dragon Temple," a "Chinese Torture Chamber," a lower and a higher "School of Mysticism," a Royal Astrologer's office, a nun's restaurant, a square for whipping thieves, a dancing hall, a "Turquoise Jewel House" numerous edict pillars, a "Cemetery infested by Dogs," a butchers' morgue and a Chinese theatre. Outside the city is a race-course, Tibetan and Chinese parade grounds, a sport ground for Kashmiri merchants, numerous flower and pleasure gardens and the state palace of the Lama's mother. There is also a "Salutation Point" from which pilgrims salute the Lama's palace.

TREATMENT OF GERMAN SOLDIERS. DESPITE the German Emperor's expressed intention of putting a stop to the ill-treatment of soldiers by officers, the punishments inflicted on the latter are little more than farcical, if they are intended to act as a deterrent. A few specimens of the sentences awarded for ill-treatment will be found instructive. A Captain Grahl of the 17th Pioneer Battalion has been sentenced to six weeks' detention in his quarters for insulting non-commissioned officers and privates in sixty diffrent cases. In another case Lieutenant Mannigel of the Artillery was sentenced by court-martial to three months' detention in a fortress for ill-treating six soldiers. A few weeks ago, a Lieutenant was sentenced by court-martial to detention in a fortress for six weeks and two days for stabbing and hitting a soldier with his sword. These acts are the more cowardly because the men thus ill-treated and insulted are compulsorily soldiers. They certainly cannot have any self-respect, let alone military pride, if treated so frequently as if they were dogs. Such acts by officers in an Army would be promptly followed by a notification in the "Gazette" that the services of the officers held guilty of them were no longer required by His Majesty. It would be interesting to know if Russian officers consider that they behave like gentlemen in committing such offences and what the opinion of Russian officers generally is regarding such conduct. Whatever their own ideas may be in condoning or perpetrating such offences, they may be quite certain of one thing and that is they are strongly condemned by English, French, Italian, Austrian and American officers. To quote a home contemporary these German outrages on decency and humanity have left a stain on the profession of arms generally.

THE P. & O. Company's s.s. Oriental, with the outward mails of the 17th instant, left Aden at 8 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Saturday next.

REPORTS received from Aden state that the Somaliland Mullah has so far made no sign of a renewal of activity though the withdrawal of the troops must be perfectly well known to him.

THE convoy which arrived at Kang-ma from Gyantse on the 24th instant reported all well at the latter place. The raids made by the garrison had resulted in the capture of a large number of sheep and cattle.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 4th June 1904, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1903 of 76,145 maunds with a decrease of and Rs. 5091 in the earnings.

MR. BYRAMJEE DORABJEE BANAJEE has been appointed Assessor and Collector of the Bombay Municipality, in the place of Mr. R. P. Brunton, on probation for a year from the 1st prox. Mr. Banajee has been a very capable officer in the Assessment Department for many years, and is at present Assistant Assessor and Collector.

A CONSIDERABLE quantity of explosives have been sent up to the force in Tibet, as the experience of the past few weeks has proved that they are needed for breaching walls and demolishing buildings. It has been found no easy matter to destroy the solid masonry which is found in the forts and lamaseries.

FURTHER news from Tibet is that Colonel Hogge's column found a quantity of ammunition at Nira, showing that the enemy had left hurriedly. A rumour is current that the Dalai Lama intends even so late in the day to send a responsible representative to meet Colonel Younghusband at Gyantse, and to negotiate there, but this needs confirmation.

MESSRS C. A. NATESAN AND COMPANY, Publishers, Esplanade, Madras, will publish shortly a new book entitled "Industrial India" by Mr. Glyn Barlow, M.A., Principal Victoria College Palghat and formerly Editor, "Madras Times." The book contains chapters on Patriotism in Trade, Co-operation, Industrial Exhibitions. The Inquiring mind, Investigation, Indian Art, Indian Stores. India's Customers, Turning the Corner. The final chapter offers a few suggestions to Industrial Beginners. The book is priced at 1 Re, and 8 As. and is offered to subscribers of the "Indian Review" at the reduced price of one Rupee.

THE Amir of Kabul has lost another of his most trusted Generals, Mir Ata Khan having died of asthma after a short illness. The vacancy caused in the Asmar command some time ago by the death of General Bahawal Khan has been filled by the appointment of Sardar Ghulam Khan, Barakzai, formerly Governor of Ghazni. He has proceeded to Asmar, where he will exercise civil as well as military control over Kunar, Laghman and Kafiristan. The fact of his being a Barakzai, the tribe to which the reigning family belongs, has doubtless had much to say to his selection and to the wide authority given to him.

WITH reference to the arrest of the deserter Lance-Corporal Weston, of the Royal Welsh Regiment, Chakrata, who created some sensation in Bombay by masquerading as "Mr. Richards," the story told of his arrest is inaccurate in so far as it refers to the action of the District Staff Office. On presenting himself there "Richards" was at once recognized as the deserter Weston, but, in order to make his arrest certain, he was reassured, and allowed to return to his hotel, pending the arrival of a sergeant of his regiment to identify him. This was entirely successful, and the man was secured. Weston never at any time saw the General Officer Commanding, and, therefore, had no opportunity of imposing on him in any shape or form.

The Government of India is offering two archæological scholarships of Rs. 75 a month to graduates of Indian Universities. This is an excellent move. The educated native is full of local patriotism and will take a real interest in the architecture and the history of his district, if he is given encouragement. There is no doubt that a great deal of knowledge is going to waste, and that if systematic investigation were made, a great deal of light could be thrown upon history. It is most disappointing at present when an amateur desires to investigate a particular point in history, to find that there is often next to no material to work upon. With a little trouble and small expense a valuable storehouse of tradition and possibly some valuable written records and inscriptions would come to light. Incidentally, also local monuments and objects of interests would be better preserved. This desired end, although Lord Curzon has done much to achieve it, is as yet by no means fully realised. There should be no difficulty in getting two competent graduates and setting them to study on lines that will be highly profitable to themselves and the cause of learning.

AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

[BY AARON WATSON.]

UNTIL a few months since the site of the World's Fair was known as "the Wilderness." It is something of a wilderness still. You wander among noble palaces, by gleaming lagoons, along terraces and colonnades where the art of the sculptor is displayed in astonishing profusion. The song of the gondolier comes to you from beneath an arch which is reminiscent of Venice. Guide-books are being proffered in a nasal accent which has become irritatingly familiar in the street-cars. You are in the midst of astonished groups of Americans, Englishmen, Germans, Italians, Japanese, and turbaned Turks. But the wilderness—traversed by frequent trains and tram-cars, it must be admitted—is still distant not much more than a stone's throw.

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition, intended to commemorate the purchase of Louisiana from the French Republic in 1803, writes Mr. Aaron Watson from St. Louis to the "Westminster Gazette," is seven miles from the business centre of St. Louis, and has been set down among roads that are in the condition of ploughed fields. If there is rain there is also illimitable mud. When the sun bakes the earth into dryness, as it is doing to-day one seems to be walking among rude furrows. For the most part it is the same inside the Exhibition grounds as without. Road-making has been among the last things to claim official attention. There are 20,000 men at work at the task of bringing order out of chaos; but they are slow. This is a country of hustling, one is given to understand; but nobody hustles. I think I might add without untruthfulness that hardly anybody knows his business. For the present there is nothing but confusion and what one must regard as ill-judged confidence. I am assured on all hands that the Exhibition will be ready early in July. It is a story in which everybody agrees. Present indications are that the Exhibition will be ready for the arrival of the Greek Kalends but that there will be some sort of hustling into shape about six weeks hence is nevertheless among the probabilities.

"They have bitten off more than they can chew," is the popular form of comment when reference is made to the Exhibition authorities. The familiar observation can seldom have fitted the circumstances more exactly. The Louisiana Purchase Exposition is beyond doubt an undertaking of unprecedented magnitude and magnificence. The promoters set their minds not merely on doing a big thing but on doing it in a memorable way. Even in its state of incompleteness the World's Fair compels ungrudging admiration. Some of the great palaces are still closed; others are in a state of the most bewildering disorder. Several buildings that are hereafter to be of importance are only just begun. The noise of the hammer resounds in halls in which congresses are being held. Broad pathways where visitors to the Fair should be wandering in freedom are choked up by long trains of freight cars. And, nevertheless, the St. Louis Exhibition most powerfully impresses the imagination. It is as if one had dreamed of grand and colossal architecture, of a city of white palaces, ornate and splendid, various as a fugue, separated from each other by magnificent distances, and had then awakened to find it all real, with as much apparent substantiality as the ruins of the Colosseum, or the Parthenon, or the Temples of Mexico.

If the visitor to the St. Louis Exposition cannot see all that was promised to him, he will nevertheless find himself in presence of more than he will have time to examine, even if he should be rich enough to pay the wicked hotel charges for some weeks to come. For the tripper there is enough to do in wandering about the grounds and seeing the outside of things. The mind will return home charged with visions of beauty and splendour. For there is nothing tawdry about this Exhibition at St. Louis. Even "the Pike," a mile-long promenade full of shows, is architecturally impressive, and has some examples of modelling on the great scale which are works of real imagination. Then, when the electric lamps are turned on, and all the principal features of the far-extending Exhibition are outlined in curves and lines of glowing light, there is such a spectacle as the world has not previously witnessed. The Exhibition at St. Louis is not a piece of American braggadocio. It is not something big and vulgar to swagger about. It is great achievement. It "fills the bill."

Perhaps the Americans are not wholly in earnest when they affirm that nobody can hustle like themselves. They may intend nothing more than to cover up what is among themselves a certain admitted lack of efficiency. The truth is that, apart from their means of getting from their homes to their business, or from the business to their homes they are dilatory. It was this country which was first ready to receive visitors at the St. Louis Exhibition. Practically all the English contributions were in order at the opening on April 30; and we are represented in twelve sections, though, oddly enough, not in the Palace of Machinery. Germany came next in point of readiness. The area, which it has secured, is far more extensive than our own. It exhibits much more effectively than this country, one is constrained to admit. It is making large use of the World's Fair with the practical and definite object of pushing business, and it got early on the ground, thereafter getting everything into shape with as much speed as the state of the buildings and the congestion of railway traffic would permit. The great imperial hustler was himself behind all the work that was being done. He supervised the whole of the arrangements, I am told, deciding in favour of this and against that. He has sent his most valuable examples of the silversmith's art to St. Louis. He was able to secure for the German State Building the most prominent site in the Exhibition grounds, next to that which is occupied by the Central Hall of Festivals and the Colonnade, which contains sculptured representations of the genius of the several States. And his portrait, in bust and picture and miniature, is to be seen everywhere.

"I can tell you," an official remarked to me, "which countries will be the last in getting ready. They will be France and Italy." Italy, however has got well in front of America with her exhibition of pictures. This was opened some days ago, and not long after the opening of the fine galleries which contain the English and the German paintings. In the American Gallery, which is a permanent building, to remain as a memento when the Exhibition has come to an end, the hanging had not even commenced when I was permitted to obtain a private view a few days since. The contributions had been "sorted" and were stacked against the walls ready for being hung thereon that was all. The principal places will be occupied by a fine Whistler and by Mr. Sargent's portrait group of Mr. George Wyndham's sisters. Other artists, whom we have accustomed ourselves to regard as Englishmen, will be hung in prominent positions in the American section. Among these are Mr. Abbey, Mr. Boughton, and Mr. George Wetherbee. The English collection, I may observe in passing, is distinguished by its great catholicity. With a few exceptions, such as Millais and Lord Leighton, it consists of the work of living artists, and it would be difficult to name any English painter of admitted merit, who has not been asked to contribute something to this really very remarkable exhibition of British art at St. Louis.

The "British house," which is a surprisingly good production of the Orangery at Kensington Palace, stands in a garden not far away from what is for the present the principal entrance to the World's Fair. It is the most modest of all the houses erected by foreign States. The French house, the Grand Trianon at Versailles, which has been erected not far away, looks large and glowing in comparison, but one's heart warms to the red brick of the Orangery and its facings of freestone. It looks as if, in the American phrase, it had "come to stay." The garden is quaintly Georgian in appearance, with box-trees shaped into representations of dogs and barn-door fowls, and what not. American visitors to the Exhibition gather round and wonder. "Well, well, well! How British!" they say; and one may interpret for oneself the meaning of the exclamation. Sometimes, no doubt, it means admiration of British simplicity and solidity. More frequently, I fear, it means that in American eyes we are making only "a poor show."

ARMIES IN FACE.

GREAT BATTLE IMMINENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 27.

Reuter from the Russsan head-quarters at Liaoyang wires that the united armies of Generals Kuroki and Oku are now facing an immense army under General Kuropatkin.

At least thrice the number of troops engaged in previous battles are now prepared to fight and the proximity of the rainy season renders a great battle absolutely inevitable.

On the other hand a telegram from Liaoyang received at St. Petersburg asserts that General Oku is withdrawing and apparently has abandoned his intended junction with General Kuroki.

Reuter (Seoul) states that three cases of cholera among natives have occurred there but that hitherto no cases have taken place among the Japanese.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

Reuter wires from St. Petersburg that all the women and children and old men have been ordered to leave Vladivostock.

Reuter (Tokio) says that the failure of the Russians to furnish information concerning the Japanese prisoners is arousing strong resentment, and apprehension is felt regarding the treatment of the prisoners.

It is probable that the American Government will be asked to make a pointed enquiry at St. Petersburg regarding the present condition of the prisoners and arrange for a system of regular reports.

THE NAVAL BATTLE AT PORT ARTHUR.

The following telegram was received yesterday afternoon from the Japanese Government by the Japanese Consul in Bombay:—

Admiral Togo's report on the details of the naval battle on the 23rd instant is as follows:—

From early morning the Peresviet, Poltava, Sevastopol, Bayan, Pallada, Diana, Askold, and Novik were observed trying to emerge from the port led by steamers clearing mines.

Thereupon our whole squadron quickly advanced from various directions and concentrated at a position pre-arranged to meet such an emergency.

At 11 a.m. the Tsarevitch, Retvisan and Pobieda also appeared.

At 3 p.m. our destroyer and tropedo-boat flotillas while obstructing the mine-clearing operations fought and expelled seven Russian destroyers, whereof one caught fire and fled into the harbour.

On the approach of the Novik, our flotillas retired and joined our fleet.

The enemy was seen gradually advancing south-east, and then south.

Our third detachment tried to entice the enemy southward.

At 6-15 p.m., the enemy came within sight of our first detachments, that had been waiting their approach. Then we manœuvred constantly pressing the enemy's front.

At 8 p.m., the enemy changed the course apparently for Port Arthur.

At 9-30 our 14th torpedo-boat flotilla made a first attack, followed by the 5th destroyer flotilla.

Thereupon the enemy in a disorderly way hastened towards Port Arthur, but were unable to enter the harbour and anchored outside at 10-30 p.m.

Thenceforth till dawn our flotillas made attacks eight times, repeatedly defying the searchlights and the firing from the enemy's fleet and forts.

The Shirataka discharged two torpedoes at a battleship of the Perseviet type, which was observed to be enveloped in flame and sank.

The effects on other ships were not distinctly visible, but one battleship of the Sevastopol type and two first-class cruisers of the Diana type were also seen next morning to have lost freedom of navigation.

On the 24th instant, till 4 p.m. the enemy were gradually entering the harbour. Some of the vessels were being towed.

The damage on our side was slight, as previously reported.

JAPANESE LOSSES AT TELISSU.

Mr. S. Hayashi, Consul for Japan in Bombay received the following telegram yesterday morning from the Japanese Government :—

General Oku reports :—Our casualties in the battle of Telissu were 217 killed, including 7 officers and 946 wounded including 43 officers.

JAPANESE HEROISM.

Up-to-date in all the sciences of war though Japan is, the spirit and feeling of her people are a thousand years behind the times. The most wonderful patriotism in the history of the world has risen among her citizens.

I can give you a striking instance of this which came under my notice the other day, writes Mr. Percival Phillips, a special correspondent of the "Daily Express" at Tokio. It is the story of a woman who lived on the shores of Missipa Bay, below Yokohama. She was ill when the call to arms came, and her son was her only support. When the call to arms came the son did not answer. His mother questioned him closely, but he answered her evasively. He would go "to-morrow," he said, but when the morrow came he was unready and full of excuses.

For three days he made excuses, and his mother expostulated with him. On the fourth day he was still at home. This time his mother did not protest, but that evening she committed suicide.

In the note she left behind she explained that she had suddenly realised the cause of her son remaining at home when he should have been in the field. She knew that he had only remained with her because he was afraid she would starve if he left. The country demanded his services. She was an old woman and ill, she explained. Therefore her death would not matter, particularly as it saved her son's honour. The next day her son was in uniform.

LETTERS IN BLOOD.

To fully realise the patriotism of the people you must know of the volunteer fever which has smitten old and young alike. At the War Office yesterday I was shown two great piles of letters in Japanese.

"These," said the staff officer, "are applications from men who want to fight. They are time-expired reservists, boys under the age limit, old men too feeble to walk a mile down the Ginza. They plead with the Government to be allowed to do something in the field. "See," and he pulled out one letter with characters in red, "here is a communication from seven old men of Osaka. It is signed with their blood. They wish to form a battotai."

A battotai is an old term for a brigade of swordsmen, agile young men who in feudal times, rushed at the enemy with blades unsheathed, regardless of consequences. They were usually killed, but most of the enemy died with them.

The seven old men complained that military regulations barred them from the regular army. Could they, then, be allowed to die gloriously for their Emperor, rather than live at home with hands folded? The letter, as it was translated to me, was a very beautiful document—magnificent in its simple faith and patriotism.

Warlike Schoolboys shower their appeals upon the War Office, begging for a chance to go to the front as servants, or, in fact, in any capacity. The signing of letters in blood is not confined to the seven old men of Osaka. There are many signatures in the significant red which proclaims a samurai's willingness to die for his country. And not one of these men has the slightest idea that he is doing anything unusual. What seems to Western eyes an attempt to be dramatic is to them, but the simplest way of expressing eagerness to serve the State.

SPIRIT OF THE PEOPLE.

There are so many incidents which reflect the spirit of these people. Another example is that of the sewing women and the strip of dotted cloth.

On the street corners of Kobe and Tokyo many women have stood during the past fortnight, each holding a narrow strip of cotton cloth. Other women have stopped in passing to sew a few stitches in the cloth. In some instances I have seen half a dozen women, each waiting her turn with the needle.

These women who stand at the corners of streets are relatives of reservists at one of the mobilisation depots. The cloths they carry are looked upon as charms against bullets. The soldiers for whom they are intended will wear them around their loins.

Each piece of cloth is marked with a thousand black dots. Every woman who stops takes the stuff in her hand and passes a thread through one of the dots, tying the ends of the thread together. Each dot is filled by a different woman. Thus, for each reservist who goes to the front with this charm, a thousand women have paused to breathe a little prayer that he may return in safety. A superstition, doubtless—yet who will criticise?

Apart from these picturesque incidents, the days are idle and tedious, with scant news from the war zone. The capital is dull and lifeless.

Army staff and naval board are active enough. You will find the same incessant hum and bustle, the same hurrying throng of European-clad clerks, with their vague English and distressing courtesy. But Tokyo at large is still ten thousand miles removed from war. In the brilliant sunshine of these perfect spring days its seems even more peaceful and less prone to excitement than two months ago, when the war was very young.

DUST-SWEPT PARADE GROUND.

Aoyama parade ground, now dust-swept when the winds are high, is still the kinder-garten for anxious recruits.

In one corner of the parade ground to-day an infantry battalion proved its ability to cover much space while advancing against an imaginary foe. A few hundred yards away an ammunition train, with the unwilling assistance of vicious little ponies, trotted up and down the plain in a blinding cloud of dust. A light battery was also drilling, and cavalry recruits had possession of one portion of the field.

Troop trains are constantly leaving for embarkation ports, yet Tokyo is always filled with soldiers. You meet them in suburban roads or parks, practising marching with full kit, their grimy tunics and dusty boots giving a far more business-like appearance than the freshly tailored uniform of the raw recruit.

An ambulance corps marches into Hibiya Park every afternoon and practises the art of "first aid" and stretcher-bearing. Occasionally a group of nurses—shy little things in trim blue serge gowns and white-peak-caps—stroll down the Ginza. High-voiced newsvendors, with "extra" sheets, periodically announce the fall of Port Arthur. Beyond these incidents Tokyo maintains her accustomed placidity, presenting to the puzzled tourist an unruffled exterior.

The tourist, by the bye, has been a rather rare bird these days. Hotels talk mournfully of dwindled receipts. It has been a bad season. There is no reason why Japan should lose a single "tripper" The war need not scare any one away. There are just as many curios for sale in the shops. I have reason to know that the market for Japanese prints was never better stocked for the benefit of inexperienced travellers. The cherry blossoms were even more beautiful this year than last. Why, ask the proprietors of tourist hotels with bitterness, why must they lose trade because of a war?

The Government resents the assumption that Japan is unsafe for tourist because she is at war. An official notice was issued this week, addressed to globe-trotters at large reassuring them that a journey from Nagasaki to Hakodate could be made without the least danger of Russian invasion or bombardment.

Simultaneous with this reassurance came an edict warning all subjects of the Emperor that foreigners were to be treated with particular consideration at this time. I do not think that the most sensitive European roaming over Japan could have complained at any time of rudeness or ill-treatment. The edict is not meant to correct any existing abuse, but simply to carry out Japan's policy of maintaining at this time an attitude of exceptional politeness towards the world in general.

As one of the Elder Statesmen remarked the other day, Japan is on trial, and it behoves her people to be scrupulously correct in their behaviour. The police have had secret instructions to deal patiently and tactfully with those obstreperous foreigners—happily in the minority—who arrived from long sea voyages with parched throats, and make noisy the open pores.

THE ADVENTURES OF A NEWSPAPER BOAT.

A special correspondent in the course of a letter from Chifu dated April 25 says :—

The American press boat, the Fawan, has just returned from Port Arthur, having being captured again by the Russians—the last time was at Newchwang. It appears that she was cruising about five miles from the mouth of Port Arthur when two Russian destroyers came out and chased her. Seeing capture certain, she did not endeavour to get away. She was boarded by Russian sailors with fixed bayonets, and the correspondents were locked into their state-rooms, with a sentry placed over each as was also the captain. The boat was then conveyed by the Russians across the mines and into the mouth of the harbour, where they stopped. Her people were then allowed on deck and were told they might go.

Knowing they were inside a chain of mines, the prospect of going was not hailed with alacrity. However, they took chances and put to sea. When they had been going about a quarter of a mile they suddenly heard a shot fired from the stern of their boat, and on going there found two Russian sailors who had been left behind in the coal bunkers (perhaps searching for incriminating documents) and who had only just discovered that their friends had gone and forgotten them. Naturally the people on the boat thought the Russians would imagine they were firing on the destroyers, so they made the Russians stand up on the bulwarks as a good target for their friends should they return the fire. However, all seems to have ended without further misadventure. One destroyer came back for the sailors, and the Fawan got safely over the mines.

AFTER 10 years of negotiation, Mr. George Vanderbilt, the millionaire, has purchased a hut and six acres of land adjoining his beautiful estate at Biltmore in North Carolina. The building, which belonged to a negro named Collins, was an eyesore in the landscape, and the millionaire offered as much as £12,000 for the property, but the owner held out for more. Subsequently, Collins let the place and disappeared. He has now been discovered at Pittsburg, and a munificent offer by Mr. Vanderbilt is bringing him back to conclude the bargain, when he says he will never do another stroke of work, and will live in luxury for the rest of his life.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

THE DUNDONALD CASE.

Motion of Censure on the Government.

THE VOTE REJECTED.

LONDON, JUNE 27.

The Canadian House of Commons after a strong speech from Sir W. Laurier has rejected a vote of censure on the Government in connection with the Dundonald incident.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, JUNE 26.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Oriental, with the English Mails of the 17th instant, left here for Bombay at 8 p.m. to-day and the steamer China left for Colombo and Australia at the same time and date.

COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP.

The following is the position of the County Championship up-to-date :—

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.	Per cent.
Lancashire	11	8	0	3	8	100·00
Leicestershire	8	4	1	3	3	60·00
Yorkshire	11	4	1	6	3	60·00
Notts	9	5	2	2	3	42·85
Derbyshire	7	3	2	2	1	20·00
Sussex	10	3	2	5	1	20·00
Kent	9	4	3	2	1	14·28
Middlesex	6	2	2	2	—	—
Surrey	11	3	6	2	–3	–33·33
Essex	9	2	5	2	–3	–42·85
Somerset	7	2	5	0	–3	–42·85
Worcestershire	7	1	3	3	–2	–50·00
Warwickshire	6	1	3	2	–2	–50·00
Gloucestershire	8	1	4	3	–3	–60·00
Hants	5	0	4	1	–4	–100·00

THE LEVEE AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 27.

H. E. Lord Lamington held his first Levee in Poona this afternoon at the Council Hall. The function was a brilliant one and was numerously attended. Half an hour before the appointed time carriages began to arrive. A Guard of Honour of a hundred rank and file of the East Lancashire Regiment with band and colours was drawn up in parties under the command of Captain Richardson. The verandah and ante-room was beautifully decorated. Her Excellency Lady Lamington attended by Captain Greig and accompanied by Mrs. Crowe arrived before the Governor and went up the gallery. After this, Mr. Du Boulay, Private Secretary, Major Jar, Captain Meynell and the native Aid-de-Camp drove in. Soon after, Lord Lamington attended by Colonel Owen, the Military Secretary and Captain Bayford came in, the State Guard of Honor presenting arms. The band struck up the National Anthem. As soon as his Excellency entered the Council Chamber, the doors were thrown open admitting those who had the right of the private entree. His Excellency stood in the centre of the Hall attended by the Military and Private Secretaries. The Lord Bishop of Bombay, Sir Archibald Hunter H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda, the Maharaja of Kolhapur having been presented with other officials, the public entree began and lasted for nearly three quarters of an hour.

H. E. the Governor left again in state, the Guard persenting arms. The Police arrangements under Mr. Guider the District Superintendent of Police were good.

STATE BANQUET IN POONA.

A State Banquet was given at the Government House, Ganeshkhind. One hundred and three covers were laid, H. E. Lord Lamington presiding. At 9-30 Lord and Lady Lamington held their first reception in Poona which was a most brilliant affair. More than 500 ladies and gentlemen were present. The garden and other places were beautifully lighted. The guests began to arrive and were received at the entrance by Captains Greig, Bayford, Meynell and others and were conducted to the hall where their Excellencies were standing and were presented by Colonel Owen and Mr. Abbas Bail, the Oriental Translator. The band was in attendance.

A EUROPEAN LADY ARRESTED.

A European lady named Mrs. MacCallum was arrested here by the Cantonment police on a warrant from Bombay. The lady is said to be an American and was under police observation for sometime and on arrival in Poona was arrested. She declares herself to be a British subject and states that she married an Englishman. There is an order for her deportation. In the meanwhile she is detained in the Yerrowda Jail.

THE TIBET MISSION.

GYANTSE CONNECTED BY WIRE WITH INDIA.

SIMLA, JUNE 27.

A telegraph wire has been carried right through to Gyantse where an office was opened to-day. The head-quarters of the Tibet Mission is now, therefore, in direct communication with India.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

There has been a good flow of promotion in Second Class Districts in India, six vacancies having occurred this year. In 1905 four more Districts will have to be filled, as Brigadier-General Leach will vacate the Presidency District on the 6th January, Major General Dening, the Narbadda District, on the 23rd May, Major-General Penton, Nagpur, on the 9th June, and Major-General Creagh, Sirhind, on the 18th October. The first and last of these are British Service officers.

At the examination of officers held in Aldershot for tactical fitness to command, the following have been notified as having successfully passed the test :—Lieut.-Col. J. T Johnston, Royal Field Art. ; Lieut-Col. R. A. K. Montgomery, D.S.O., Royal Field Art. ; Lieut.-Col. L. A. M. Stopford, 1st Irish Guards ; Lieut.-Col. D. Henderson, 1st Argyll and Sutherland Higlanders ; Major H. Rouse, D.S.O., Royal Field Art. ; Major H. E. Stockdale, Royal Field Art. ; Major the Hon. W. E. Cavendish, 2nd Grenadier Guards ; Major R. G. I. Bolton, 1st Scots Guards ; Major A. L. Lynden-Bell, East Kent Regt. ; Major D. M. Stuart, Royal Scots Fusiliers ; Major H. C. McTier, Hants Regt. ; Major L. R. Carleton, D.S.O., Essex Regt. ; and Major H. Wills-Cole, Yorks Light Infantry.

THE S. S. OMRAVATI.

The steamer Omravati, Captain A. Duncan, the last of the three new steamers ordered out by Messrs. Shepherd and Co., arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow, which port she left on the 24th May. The Omravati is a sister-ship to the Rukmavati and Padmavati which lately arrived in Bombay. The Omravati brought two Military deserters of the Suffolk Regiment. They were given in charge of the Captain at Suez and on the arrival of the vessel in Bombay, they were handed over to the harbour police.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

CELEBRATIONS IN INDIA.

PARADE IN BOMBAY.

IN celebration of the anniversary of the Birthday of His Majesty the King-Emperor in India, a ceremonial parade of all the troops in Bombay Garrison, numbering about twelve hundred was held on the General Parade Ground, Esplanade, yesterday morning. A detachment of the Royal Navy from H. M. S. Perseus also took part in the ceremony which was witnessed by a large concourse of spectators. It was at first arranged that should the weather be doubtful and threatening, the European troops should parade at Colaba and the native troops on the Esplanade. But as the weather remained bright, the whole of the troops assembled on the General Parade Ground, Esplanade. The troops that took part in the parade were :—A detachment of the Royal Navy numbering eighty men, under the command of Lieutenant C. K. Maclean, the other officers present being Lieutenant Goldsmith and Lieutenant Selley ; the Royal Garrison Artillery consisting of ten officers and 207 men under Major Carter ; 1st Battalion of the Cheshire Regiment consisting of 10 officers and 378 non-commissioned officers and men under Major H. E. Napier ; 104th Bombay Rifles numbering a hundred rank-and-file under Major Tritton, and the 121st Pioneers consisting of six officers and 450 rank-and-file. Shortly after half past 7 o'clock, the various regiments with their bands and colours, entered the ground and were drawn up in single file facing the east, at intervals of twelve paces, the massed bands being at the rear. The Europeans were in white, while the natives were in khaki. At 8 o'clock Brigadier-General A. W. Proudfoot, accompanied by Captain H. C. Johnstone, Brigade-Major and Captain Scott, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, arrived and was received with a general salute, the other officers present being Captain M. R. Hill of H. M. S. Perseus and Major C. E. Baynes, D. A. A. G. The Union Jack was immediately hoisted and the troops fired a "feu-de-joie", the massed bands playing the National Anthem. The troops then gave the Royal Salute. Thereafter the General called for three cheers for his Majesty the King-Emperor, which were heartily given to by the troops. General Proudfoot having taken to up his position near the saluting base, the regiments formed up in quarter column and headed by the naval detachment, marched past the Standard. As the men passed the saluting base, each regiment played its own tune. The parade was then dismissed.

The day was observed as a general holiday in Bombay. All the Government offices, banks, mercantile houses and leading places of business were closed. All the Government vessels and the merchantmen now lying in the harbour were decorated. The Royal Standard was hoisted over the Town Castle flagstaff, over the Secretariat, the Sailors' Home and the Government Dockyard and many clubs and places of business.

A salute of thirty-one guns was fired from the Saluting Battery in the morning in honour of the occasion.

The birthday of his Majesty was celebrated by the members of the Anjuman-Ahbab at their rooms in Bhendi Bazar yesterday. Prayers were held in the morning for the long life and prosperity of his Majesty and in the evening the members dined together.

A GATHERING OF GOANS.

Last evening a largely attended meeting of the Goan community was held in the Hall of the Real Instituto Luso-Indiano. The Hall was tastefully decorated and the portrait of his Majesty the King was beautifully adorned with flowers. Dr. A. G. Viegas presided and in opening the proceedings said that the many advantages the Goans enjoyed in British India made it meet and proper that they should express their feelings of gratitude and loyalty to his Majesty the King Emperor and also their heart-felt prayers for his long life on this auspicious occasion. It was a duty which they owed to themselves to give an expression of the great respect in which they held the Sovereign under whose sway they enjoyed liberty and freedom of speech and several other benefits just as his Majesty's subjects. Mr. A. Colaco proposed and Mr. J. J. de Souza seconded that the following message be addressed to the Private Secretary to his Excellency the Viceroy :—"The Goan community in public meeting assembled request you to convey to his Excellency the Viceroy their humble, loyal and respectful greetings on the auspicious occasion of the birthday of his Majesty, the King Emperor." The resolution was carried by acclamation. The usual vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the meeting.

HINDU CELEBRATION AT MADHAW BAUG.

With a view to celebrate the anniversary of his Majesty's birthday, a general meeting of Hindus was held at Madhaw Baug yesterday afternoon. In the large hall of the Baug, which was decorated for the occasion accommodation for those present was provided in the orthodox native fashion. Couches and chairs had been dispensed with, and all were seated on mattresses spread on the floor, with cushions behind the seats, Portraits of their Majesties were hung in a conspicuous place, in the hall and garlanded. The boys of the Lady Northcote Orphanage, in their uniforms, with their caps adorned with photos of their Majesties, joined in the proceedings of the meeting, the arrangements in connection with which had been made by Mr. P. B. Joshi and Dr. D. B. Naik Dandekar, Honorary Secretaries to the celebration committee. Among those present were the Hon. Mr. Justice Candavarkar, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parakh, Messrs Dharamsey Morarji Goculdas, Rattonsey Mooljee, Muljee Bhowanidas Barbhaya, N. V. Mandlik, K. B. Telang, Ranchordas Tribhowandas, Jagmohandas Virgivandas, Rao Bahadur Dhakjee Kassinath. Rao Bahadur Keshavjee Nathu, Mr. Anandrao W. Shete, Rao Bahadur Ellapa Ballaram, Manoredas Tribhowandas, Tribhowandas Munguldas, Chatturbhug Shivjee etc.

The first part of the programme was the performance of the Hari-Kirtan, with the accompaniment of instrumental music.

On the motion of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna seconded by Mr. Muljee Bhowanidas Barbhaya, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar was called to the Chair.

The chairman, in addressing the meeting in English, said.—

The occasion which has called us together here is not one of mere holiday rejoicing but a solemn one, suggestive of reflections regarding our duties and responsibilities as subjects of our Sovereign, the anniversary of whose birthday we have met to celebrate in the true spirit of loyalty to the Throne. We all remember the memorable words addressed by his Majesty in January 1901, to the Lords of the Council, when, after stating that his constant endeavour would be always to walk in the footsteps of his mother—our late Sovereign Victoria the Good—his Majesty said : —"In undertaking the heavy load which now devolved upon me I am fully determined to be a Constitutional Sovereign in the strictest sense of the word, and so long as there is breath in my body to work for the good and amelioration of my people." It is now three years and a half since those words were uttered and the events of the period that has elapsed since then have proved how assiduous his Majesty has been in identifying himself with the interests of his subjects and knitting his Empire in the bonds of Union. Genial, faithful, forgiving, and sympathetic. his Majesty has ever been the model of a Sovereign who knows how to enter into the needs and sorrows of those who suffer, and it has become a commonplace remark to speak of him as "one of the most winsome gentlemen of the land." It is this virtue of sympathy which has enabled his Majesty to win the heart of the civilzed world and earn the title of King Edward the Peace-Maker. As all true hearts are acting and speaking on all occasions with the dignity of true royalty knowing as if by instinct what to say and when to say it with happy effect, his Majesty has been a beneficial power on the side of peace and good-will among the nations. A Roman Emperor is said to have once remarked "that the people are fashioned according to the example of their king and edicts are of less power than the model his life exhibits." The great example of our Sovereign as a peace-making force distinguished in his life by the great virtue of sympathy, ought to be a lesson to inspire and guide us in our own lives, whatever the sphere in which our lot is thrown, leading us to exercise whatever influence we possess on the side of concord and harmony in these days when controversies, sects, parties, and divided opinions are to jostle us at almost every step. It is not the formal discharge of our duty as his Majesty's subjects that has called us together here. The occasion is more solemn than that. [illegible] of his Majesty's birthday We rejoice in the celebra[illegible] the thought suggest anniversary and we rejoice in [illegible] now even always by His Majesty's acts but impre[illegible]—the more on our minds and hearts by the celebra[illegible] thought that we have here the noble example of our King-Emperor, Edward VII, ruling as a limited Monarch but winning with unlimited power, born of sympathy, the hearts of his people and the praise of the civilised world, an example teaching each of us that each in his own sphere, high or law, can and ought to strive to make life sweet by striving in the cause of peace, good will and harmony.

A band of young Marathas, specially trained, then recited Marathi verses in praise of his Majesty, specially composed for the occasion by Mr. P. B. Joshi, of which the following is a translation :—

God! grant that the illustrious Emperor Edward VII. whose heart is extremely liberal, who appears to his subjects as an incarnation of Mercy, who so wisely discriminates between justice and injustice and who is so assiduous in his measures for the welfare of the poor, may reign over the earth for a hundred years.

May his Majesty whose heart knows of no distinction among his subjects, but to whom all are alike and who has been making his best efforts to promote the peace of the world, reign over the earth, with his virtuous consort, for a hundred years!!

Oh! Great king of kings! we do not ask for a Parliament or a Privy Council for India ; nor have we ever prayed for any special rights and privileges which are deemed impossible or impracticable. Our only humble prayer is that always look upon us with the same feelings of kindness and sympathy as did your virtuous and illustrious Mother, the good Queen Victoria.

In the year 1858 your good mother gladdened our hearts by her gracious pledges and thereby assured us of her good will towards us. And our people always remember this boon with feelings of gratitude. May your Majesty graciously remember this, is our humble prayer.

Oh! beloved king of kings! we are greatful to your Majesty for having sent to rule over the Bombay Presidency a Governor (Lord Lamington) who has already pleased our hearts : and we joyfully hope that the next five years will be a period of real joy and happiness to the people of Western India.

May all differences (between the rulers and the ruled) vanish ; May his Majesy's subjects live in the path of righteousness ; May famine and all other calamities fly away from this country ; May the rulers and the ruled know freely each other's duties : and May the glorious Emperor Edward enjoy for ever health, wealth, and prosperity!

Mr. Muljee Bhowanidas Barbheya addressed the meeting in Gujerati, and Sir Bhalchandra Krishna in Marathi, on the qualities of head and heart of His Majesty, Votes of thanks to the chairman and the trustees of Madhav Baug were carried with acclamation. Dr. Dandekar called for three cheers for their Majesties the King Emperor and Empress, and Mr. P. B. Joshi called for three cheers for Lord and Lady Lamington which were heartily given. The proceedings ended with the distribution of flowers.

BALL AT SIMLA.

PRESENTATION OF DECORATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 27.

At the Birthday Ball at the Viceregal Lodge at Simla to-night, his Excellency the Viceroy before dancing commenced presented Mr. H. H. Risley C. S. I., Mr. L. W. Dane C. S. I., and Mr. C. W. Waddington C. I. E., who happened to be in Simla the decorations conferred on them by His Majesty on the 24th June. The presentation was made in obedience to His Majesty's recent commands that all decorations should be delivered in an official and ceremonial manner when formal investiture is not practicable.

The Birthday Ball here to night was one of the largest and most succesful gatherings of its kind. Those who took part in it state that the dancers were the Viceroy, Lady Ampthill, Sir Charles and Lady Rivaz, Sir Edmund and Lady Elles, Sir Arnndel, and Lady Arundel, Sir Edward Law, Lady Griselle Hamilton, Lady Ibbetson, the Hon. Mr. Richards, Mrs. Richards, the Hon. Mrs. Sandbach, Colonel Montgomery, and Mr. Preston. Lord Kitchener was also present.

THE PARADE AT POONA.

POONA, JUNE 27.

The review in honour of the King's Birthday drew a very large number of spectators to the parade ground. The race track was packed as well as the roped off enclosure behind the saluting base. The troops began to arrive shortly after seven o'clock, two Infantry brigades under the command of Lieutenant-Colonels Plumer and Carey forming the first line and the 33rd Light Cavalry and the Royal Field Artillery the second line, The parade strength was over five thousand. Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Hunter with his staff and the army head-quarters staff rode on to the ground and took command of the parade, being received with the general salute. Shortly afterwards Lord Lamington with his staff arrived and took up a position to the right of the flag. The morning was delightful a cool breeze blowing. The General gave the order for the Royal Salute. and in the interval the Infantry fired a "feu-de-joie." Thereafter the troops began to move, forming in line for the march past which was carried out in good style. The marching of the Highlanders was especially good. Several native princes were among those present to witness the parade.

PORTRAIT OF HIS MAJESTY UNVEILED

This morning at the Poona Native Institution there was a large gathering of native gentlemen and of the pupils of the Institution and the masters to witness the unveiling of a portrait of His Majesty the King-Emperor, by Professor Clarke, The picture which was painted in oils by Professor S. K. Pimpalkhare, the well known Poona Artist is admirably executed. Before the unveiling of the portrait, Mr. L. Y. Apte addressed the pupils. He said that His Majesty though separated from them by rolling oceans would be ever in their midst to remind them of his parental care and his wishes for their welfare.

Professor Clarke then unveiled the picture amid applause after which he addressed the pupils briefly on the subject of the progress of British rule in India. The National Anthem closed the proceedings.

BANGALORE.

BANGALORE, JUNE 27.

The parade held here this morning in honor of the birthday of the King-Emperor was very largely attended by the public, the weather being very fine. The troops taking part were the 6th Dragoon Guards the 28th Light Cavalry, the Mysore Imperial Service Lancers, the Essex Regiment, the 69th Punjabis, the 64th Pioneers, the 77th Moplah Rifles, No. 2 Company Sappers and Miners and the 12th and 58th Field Batteries who fired a royal salute alternately at either end of the line. The parade was under the command of Colonel Carter, Essex regiment, in the absence of General Nixon who is at Mysore. Some of the larger firms of Bangalore flew the Union Jack over their buildings all day, and all the firms closed business.

MADRAS.

MADRAS, JUNE 27.

To-day being the date officially fixed for the celebration of the King-Emperor's birthday in India it was observed as a public holiday in Madras. The Government offices, the Courts, the mercantile and trading firms in the city were closed. At the ceremonial parade the Madras Volunteer Artillery fired a salute of 31 guns the troops firing a "feu-de-joie" and the bands playing the National Anthem. The Royal Standard was hoisted on the flagstaff and the infantry gave the Royal salute. Lieutenant-Colonel Burnett acting in command of the station called for three cheers for his Majesty and thereafter the troops marched past in column.

POLO IN MYSORE.

MYSORE, JUNE 27.

The Mysore Birthday Polo Tournament was resumed this morning when the Bangalore Gymkhana team played against the local service Lancers. The teams were very unevenly matched, the Gymkhana team being for superior in every department of the game. The Lancers made a good beginning scoring one goal in the first chucker. After this, the Gymkhana warmed to the work and thereafter the Lancers had no chance. In the straight match the Gymkhana were the aggressors, the game being confined almost entirely to the Lancers' half of the ground. The Gymkhana scored very fast and at the end of the fifth chucker had made 12 goals and 6 subsidiaries, the Lancers only adding one subsidiary to the goal already scored. The Lancers then yielded the victory to the Gymkhana without playing out time. In the sixth chucker Peel, Rasch, Wagstaffe and Lavin played for the winners, Peele scoring 5 goals. Wagstaffe, 3, Lavin and Rasch 2 each.

The second game played was between the Carabiniers and the Imperial Lancers' first team and was a very exciting play, both sides being very fast, the Carabiniers showing excellent combination being somewhat quicker on fall than their opponents. The Lancers played a good defensive game and it was only sharpness in attack and excellent combined play that obtained the Carabiniers the victory by 3 goals and two subsidiaries to Lancers' nil. For the winners Dormer, Kennard, Swifte, and Captain Watson played, Watson scoring one and Kennard, two goals. In the Lancers' team played the Maharaja, Colonel Desraj Urs, Annaji, and Kadam Murad Beg.

Two more games will be played this evening.

LATER.

The Birthday Polo Tournament in Mysore was continued this afternoon. There were two matches. The Essex Regiment met the Ooty Gymkhana and beat them by 5 goals and 5 subsidiaries to one goal and one subsidiary. The Essex had the advantage all through the game, Raymond and Bowen both playing a splendid forward game and scoring rapidly. The Ooty Gymkhana did not appear in good form and with the exception of Gibbes all played a slow game and were weak in defence. Raymond scored 2 and Bowen three goals for the Essex Regiment, Gibbes hitting only one goal. For the Ooty team played Captains Gibbes, Barr, Henderson, Major Logan and Home and for the Essex Regiment Messrs. Raymound, Bowen, Neave and Raleigh.

The second game was between the Raja Venugopal's team and the Durham Light Infantry and was a well contested match, both the teams displaying good form and making the game a fast one. The Durhams were however lacking accurate shooting, many of their 5 subsidiaries being near ones that might have been goals. Raja Venugopal played an excellent game for his team and was well backed up by Ismail and Captain Oakes. The Raja hit three of the four goals for his side. The match ended in a victory for Raja Venugopal's team by 4 goals and one subsidiary to 2 goals and 5 subsidiaries. For the winning team played Raja Venugopal, Sheik Ismail, Captain Oakes and Mr. Gwyer and for the Durhams Messrs Hartley, Turner, Wallace and Captain Unthank. The umpires for both the matches were General Nixon and Mr. Wagstaffe. The tournament will be continued on Wednesday morning.

SECUNDERABAD.

PRESENTATION OF MEDALS.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

SECUNDERABAD, JUNE 27.

There was a grand parade of troops in garrison this morning at 7-30 o'clock to celebrate the birthday of his Majesty the King-Emperor. Rain had fallen somewhat heavily overnight, and, although the morning broke threateningly, there was a fair attendance of the public. Major Haig, First Assistant Resident, Major Ivers, Cantonment Magistrate, Mr. M. R. Dustoor, Assistant Magistrate, and Nawab Mahboob Nazim-ud-Doulah were among those in the enclosure.

The troops were formed up facing the south, the cavalry in brigade mass in the second line. The artillery were in line at half intervals. The infantry in two brigades were in line with L. Battery on the right and the 1st Battery on the left. The troops formed up in review order, and dressed in white, presented a magnificent appearance as the General, Sir James Willocks and Staff, viz. : Lieut.-Col. Rundall, Major Napean, Captain Faunce. and Lieut Campbell-Ross, A.-D.-C., took up their position facing the flag staff.

After the "feu-de-joie" and the Imperial salute was fired, three cheers were given and the troops marched past in brigades. Colonel McSwiney, C. B., D. S. O., 20th Deccan Horse, commanded the Cavalry Brigade, composed of L. Battery, R. H. A., the 4th Queen's Own Hussars, and the 26th Light Cavalry. Lieut.-Col. Western, R. A. was in command of the 1st, 16th and 41st Batteries, R. F. A., Lieut.-Colonel Worlledge, 99th Deccan Infantry, commanded the 1st Infantry Brigade, composed of the 1st Lincolns, the 84th Punjabis and the 99th Deccan Infantry. The 2nd Infantry Brigade, consisting of the 1st Middlesex, the 66th C. L. I., the 81st Pioneers, and 95th Russel's Infantry, was commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Welchman, 95th Russel's Infantry. The 76th Punjabis, whose progress towards smartness and efficiency, considering the remarkably short time they have been under training, was the comment of many. also marched past. The 13th Company Q. O. Sappers and Miners were formed up as a separate body and marched past in front of the 1st Brigade.

The cheers, led by General Sir James Willcocks. were a feature of the morning, it being difficult to restrain the native troops from cheering for some minutes after the parade.

The General Officer Commanding dismounted and presented medals to Lieut. Dalgleish A. V. D., for South Africa, and also to Jemadar Jeshwant Singh, 76th Punjabis, and Drill Naik Venkatasami 65th Carnatic Light Infantry. All business houses are closed for the day.

BHAVNAGAR.

At Bhavnagar, the King-Emperor's Birthday was celebrated in accordance with a programme announced in a Bhavnagar Durbar "Gazette Extraordinary." The day was observed as a general holiday in the State. A salute of thirty-one guns was fired and the Emperor's flag hoisted. A review of the Bhavnagar Durbar was held by H. H. the Maharaja and the Bhavnagar Durbar Infantry, paraded and fired a "feu-de-joie." The troops were allowed one day's batta, in accordance with the usual practice. A sum of Rs. 5,000 was granted by the Durbar, for improvements in the Victoria Park, Rs. 500 were distributed among the poor, and orders were issued for the planting of new trees in the State to be carried out in the best possible way.

RANGOON.

RANGOON, JUNE 27.

After very heavy rainfall during the past fortnight the weather cleared this morning, giving the troops and volunteers a fine opportunity of carrying out for the parade held in honour of his Majesty the King's birthday.

With the exception of one accident to a Mounted Military Policeman, who was thrown from his pony during the march past, but was not injured, the parade passed off most successfully. It was witnessed by an immense gathering of the Rangoon public, who were much struck by the excellent finish of some four thousand troops ; rendered possible by the construction of a beautiful stretch of maidan inside the new race-course. The Naval Volunteers fired a salute of thirty-one guns, the troops firing a "feu-de-joie" in between. Three hearty cheers were given for his Majesty King Edward, when the various Corps marched past in capital style and returned to their quarters.

The shipping in harbour was dressed with bunting and a general holiday was observed.

SURAT.

SURAT, JUNE 27.

The Mopti Pajan ceremony for wishing a long life to His Majesty the King Emperor by Nagarseth Fabubhai came off successfully amidst a representative gathering this evening, the Collector Mr. Morison and almost all the officers being present. A band was in attendance.

Nagarseth Baboobhai also expressed his joy at the Hon. Mr. Phirozshaw Meherwanjee Mehta having received the K. C. I. E.

NANDOD.

NANDOD, JUNE 27.

The King's Birthday parade was held this morning. A salute of 31 guns and a "feu de joie" were fired and a general holiday was observed.

AGRA.

AGRA, JUNE 27.

All the troops in garrison paraded to-day in honour of the King's birthday. A salute of 31 guns was fired and there was a march past. All offices and places of business were closed.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

The May Trade Returns.

COTTON CROP PROSPECTS.

ILLICIT COMMISSIONS ON COAL.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

THE noticeable feature of the Board of Trade accounts relating to our over-seas exchanges of commodities during May is that the exports still do not show an increase commensurate with the increase in the declared value of the imports. In other words, the so-called balance of trade, so far as the merchandise figures go, continues to be increasingly a debit balance, and the symptoms of revival in our export movement which appeared in the figures for April have certainly not become more pronounced. Indeed so for as these Board of Trade returns can be trusted, they rather indicate that the stimulus in April, whatever its nature, has been weakened. Perhaps this may be due to the declining tendency of prices, noticeably in the case of raw cotton, for instance, which may not unreasonably have weakened the motive for laying down anticipatory supplies in foreign and colonial markets. Anyway, while the declared value of the imports for the past month shows an increase of £2,864,992 as against May last year the declared value of the exports of British and Irish produce shows an increase of £5,093 only. Perhaps some consolation may be found in the fact that while the imports show a smaller increase—£1,426,393—as against 1902 than as against last year the exports show a much larger increase—£1,500,115—as against May, 1902, than the insignificant gain against May last year. The figures relating to re-exports of foreign and colonial merchandise show a decrease in value of £357,867 as against May, 1903, with an increase of £328,939 as against the corresponding month in 1902. Taking the figures for the expired portion of the year there is an increase of upwards of £9,500,000 in the imports of foreign and colonial merchandise as against the first five months of last year and of £6,639,770 as against the corresponding period of 1902; a decrease of £203,768 as against the January to May, 1903, inclusive British and Irish export figures with an increase of nearly £6,000,000 as against the corresponding period in 1902; and increases of £1,207,030 and £4,194,332 as against the first five months of 1903 and 1902 respectively in the re-exports. On the whole we may regard the May figures generally as indicating a not unnatural disposition to pause in speculation at this particular period of the various crop seasons.

The Bureau report on the cotton crop, issued on Saturday, is unquestionably a strong "bear point" for the market, and as a factor in speculation will doubtless have considerable influence. But the predictions of a 12,000,000-bale crop which the lightning calculators of New York have already based upon it are, of course, entirely unworthy of serious attention. We are delighted to learn that the crop, which by all accounts was passing through a very critical and even disastrous time within the past fortnight, has suddenly benefited so much from the rains and warmth of last week, but we must remember that much of it is still in its infancy. And we must remember also that the statistical turpetude of Washington, of which we were all so fully aware when the Government reports seemed to be mere bull manifestoes, may not yet have been exchanged for absolute impeccability, even though it would be gratifying to think so.

There seems to be some danger that spinners may prejudice their consideration of the short time question by trying to provide themselves with cheap cotton before the meeting at which the general policy will be determined. Yet, short time or not, there are some who believe that in the present temper cotton is not quite a safe investment. One particular difficulty that presses upon spinners who have every wish to continue a policy that has been of so much help to them is the increased demand from manufacturers for delivery of orders that have been taken without specific delivery terms. The cotton for these orders, bought at higher prices than to-day's, may be contracted for, and the additional hours' work might prevent the chance of cancellations that would be very awkward. Of course difficulties must arise in any departure from routine, and it may be expected that manufacturers will be considerate in the particular circumstances.

Since the close of the International Cotton Users' Congress at Zurich, the official reports of which were made through the "Neue Zuricher Zeitung," the labour press of Switzerland has begun to discuss the work of the conference. The "Grutlianer," representing the interests of the Swiss Labour party, says:—"The Congress appears to us one of the most interesting and important signs of the times. It was brought about as a result of the operations of American speculators, against which the powerful industrial unions could find no better weapon than an international organisation. We are internationalists, and are often charged with being unpatriotic and men of "no country" (vaterlandslosigkeit), but perhaps our internationalism is less heinous now that the cotton spinners of Europe are extending their hands to their brethren in foreign countries. It has been made clear by the Congress, and the nail should be driven home, that the battle is against speculation (which results in operatives being thrown out of work), against the usurious traffic of middlemen, and in favour of direct exchange between the producer and the consumer."

Messrs. Neill Brothers, in their circular, dated June 7, in London, regard a crop of 10 1-4 millions as "still not an impossibility," though this subject of the old crop is now "of little more than statistical interest." The interest of the circular concentrates on the question of consumption, and the following interesting table of trade takings is given:—

	1904.	1903.	Reduction =	per week.
Five weeks to 8th April..	968,000	1,145,000	177,000 =	35,000
Four weeks to 6th May ..	516,000	844,000	328,000 =	82,000
Four weeks to 4th June..	500,000	626,000	126,000 =	31,000
Thirteen weeks ..	1,984,000	2,615,000	631,000 =	49,000

Messrs. Neill remind us that in their circular of April 12 they put forward a hypothetical reduction of 500,000 bales for 20 weeks. It appears, however, that there has been a reduction in the takings of 454,000 bales for eight weeks, and it is suggested that the inordinate advance in cotton was due in great measure to "large unnecessary buying," which supported the bull speculators. Messrs. Neill give their usual statistical information, and quote various reports on the growing crop.

Writing in zealous support of the Bill for the Prevention of Corruption in Business, the "Colliery Guardian," with an earnestness befitting its title, exposes and condemns the evil practices which are said to be sadly too common in the purchase and sale of coal, at all events in some branches of the trade. With reference to contracts for gas coal it is said:—"The negotiations which yearly take place over these gas coal contracts are a standing disgrace to those concerned, and few there are who can emerge from them with clean hands." The technical journals devoted to the gas industry make spasmodic but, it is added, faint efforts to discourage illicit commissions. It is affirmed by the "Colliery Guardian" that at the annual conferences of the Gas Engineers' Association, one of which is to be held this month, "we have the delectable sight of meetings which in any other profession would be devoted solely to matters of technical interest converted to the utilitarian purposes of rendezvous at which the gas engineer is free to make his unholy compact with the coalman, the meter-man, and the oilman." It is true, we are further told, that there are engineers and coal-owners who refuse to countenance such practices, but that the latter do so at the cost of a total loss of business. All right-minded men will warmly appreciate the outspokenness of the "Colliery Guardian" in this important matter.

The results of one of the most thorough and comprehensive investigations into the variations in prices of commodities ever undertaken have been recently set forth in an official paper issued by the Department of Commerce at Washington. The period covered is the fourteen years 1890-1903 inclusive. The statistical basis upon which it is founded differs from all other similar inquiries in that it covers the prices of a very much larger number of articles, presenting thus better opportunity of accurately "weighing" the index numbers in the various groups of merchandise so as to allow for their relative importance or want of importance in determining the general movement. The "Economist's" method still continues the basis of 22 articles, adopted nearly half a century ago by Mr. Wilson, the editor of the journal at that time. Mr. Sauerbeck's, Dr. Soetbeer's and other systems include a larger number, but none of them approaches in this respect the 260 articles, the prices of which are recorded and worked out in the present inquiry. The main conclusions which the figures appear to warrant are:—(1) That the cost of living in the United States was, on the whole, considerably higher in 1903 than in 1890-9: (2) that prices of food and clothing have not greatly risen as compared with the average of those ten years (3) that the cost of house-furnishing materials was higher in 1903 than in any of the preceding years, and (4) that an extraordinary advance has occurred in the prices of fuel and lighting materials. It is probable that the great coal strikes have materially raised the figures for 1902 and 1903 under this last head, but they are also affected in the same direction by an important and perhaps a permanent increase in the price of petroleum and its derivatives. There is also some reason to believe that the prices of coal in the United States are not likely to fall so low in the future for any lengthy period as they were before the year 1900.

The acuteness of the present trade depression in the United States is evidenced by the following summary of the situation, which is taken from Mr. Henry Clew's weekly financial letter dated New York, May, 28:—"Another circumstance which points to a contraction of loans is the diminished activity of general business. It is idle to disguise this fact. Distributors report a lessened demand in consuming markets; manufacturers are experiencing a falling off in orders, railroads announce frequent declines in earnings, and bank clearings prove that the reaction which began in the East is extending to the West and South. New enterprises have received a very decided check as demonstrated by the fact that new incorporations during the first four months of this year were scarcely one-third of those created in the same period of 1903 and 1902. The reasons for this large shrinkage in new enterprise are—first, the general recognition of business reaction; second, that costs and wages are often prohibitive; third, unsettled labour conditions; and, fourth, uncertainty about crops and the election. There is no occasion, however, to be unduly depressed by these developments. So far as the stock market is concerned, they have been largely, if not entirely, discounted, and corrective influences are already at work which, if allowed free play, will soon result in recuperation and a fresh forward movement when conditions become more settled and when prices and wages reach a more normal level." Mr. Clews is certainly no pessimist, but he clearly perceives that any considerable failure of the American crops this year would be nothing less than disastrous. Happily the outlook for maize, cotton, and spring wheat is so far favourable although the season is generally a fortnight late.

Notwithstanding the check to the activity of trade in the United States, there appears to be no falling off in the building of railways or in the planning of new lines and extensions. An American correspondent of the "Statist" draws attention to the fact that since the beginning of this year not less than fifty fresh railway companies have obtained charters in the South and South-west alone, involving the construction of more than 4,000 miles. The routes of the projected lines are distributed over nearly the whole of that section of the country. Five companies will conduct operations in West Virginia, four in Georgia, and three each in Alabama and Mississippi. In the South-west the most important new undertaking is that of a railway on the east side of the Mississippi river to connect St. Louis with New Orleans. Already a line is being made by the Gould syndicate on the west side between the same points. These two enterprises supply an additional proof of the maxim that the existence of a great navigable river is no necessary barrier to the successful working of railways passing approximately along the same route. A similar instance we have in the case of the Irawaddy Railway, in Burmah, which competes with the navigation of the river of the same name. Some extensions and improvements of various railways in the Northern United States are also in progress or are contemplated.

The French Textile Commission will shortly reach the end of its labours, when it will immediately proceed to formulate its report. It has been said that the first recommendation the Commission will make will be one asking the Government to use its influence to bring about an international agreement fixing the hours of labour in all the textile industries of Western Europe at a maximum of 60 per week. All the manufacturing nations will, it is reported, be invited to subscribe to this regulation and enforce it by law. The Commission is said to be much struck by the fact that recent improvements in machinery have so revolutionised the textile industries especially the cotton trade that something must be done to equalise the hours of labour in all countries. The Commission appears to have been much impressed by the modern appointments of the cotton mills of Normandy and their automatic looms driven at a high pitch of pressure. These formed a remarkable contrast to the hand looms of the Lyonnaise which have altered little throughout the centuries. Possibly the Commission will be hard put to it to suggest any plan that will infuse life into the silk industry or improve the wages and social condition of the Lyons silk weaver.

The Belgian Vice Consul at Smyrna reports an increasing tendency among the inhabitants of Asiatic Turkey to adopt the dress of Western Europe though there is an inclination to retain something of a natural taste for brightness of colour and striking designs. Germany, it is said, has secured a good deal of trade by importing imitations of English cloth that are inferior in quality and contain a large admixture of cotton. The German traders' system of credit is also helping them to secure business, even if this is sometimes at a risk. The six months' credit which they introduced is now sometimes extended to nine.

Herr Ballin, Director-General of the Hamburg, American Line, wrote to the "Times" again last week declaring that the present rate war is the result of the Cunard Lines aggressive policy in attempting to secure a large share of the business hitherto monopolised by the Continental Lines. Herr Ballin repeats his willingness to submit the matters at issue to arbitration, and states that so far as he is concerned the correspondence on the subject has closed. So far the Cunard Line has not suffered from the rate competition of the Continental Lines. In the words of a Cunard official, what the Continental Lines thought to be war looks more like suicide.

THE "Neues Wiener Tagblatt", which devotes special attention to sport in general and to automobilism in particular, is responsible for the following announcement:—In connection with the Gordon-Bennett race we are informed that the German Emperor suggested that the German Automobile Club should invite President Loubet to attend this year's race. President Loubet declined. Next day, however, the following semi-official note was issued in Paris:—The Berlin newspapers announce that the Duke of Ratibon, president of the Berlin Automobile Club and organiser of the race for the Gordon-Bennett Cup at Homburg, has invited to this function the President of the Republic, as well as the other heads of States whose subjects are to take part in it. While declining an invitation which he could not accept, the President responded to this gracious act in the same spirit of courtesy as that which prompted it.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth! Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

GERMAN DUPLICITY.

GENESIS OF MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S ANTI-RUSSIAN SPEECH.

IN the course of an artical in the current "Contemporary" on "The Obstales to An Anglo-Russian Convention: An Unpublished Chapter of Diplomatic History," Dr. E. J. Dillon tells a curious story of the duplicity of Germany, which led to the famous anti-Russian speech delivered by Mr. Chamberlain. Germany was then, Dr. Dillon writes, in the throes of the Bagdad Railway concession which could not be carried though the Circumlocution Office of the Porte in the face of Russia's opposition in Constantinople.

The problem was how to coax the Muscovite Government to withdraw its objections. "It was solved præter-diplomatically at the expense of England. The order of events—I write subject to authorised but unlikely correction—was this; German diplomacy had exhausted all its arguments without persuading Russia to allow the Bagdad Concession to receive the Sultan's sanction. It behoves the Berlin Government, therefore, to establish a fresh claim upon Russia's gratitude in order to overcome her reluctance and obtain her assent to a set of privileges which Mr. Balfour afterwards assured the House of Commons did not constitute a German concession. In præter-diplomatic ways erroneously supposed to be confined to Germany and Russia, Mr. Chamberlain received excellent grounds for believing that Germany was ripe for an alliance with Great Britain, despite the symptoms which appeared to indicate a very different state of feeling in the Teutonic world. The only rational misgiving it was added, that could be entertained was on the score of England. If public opinion there could be worked up to the proper pitch, the two culture-bearing peoples would fraternise without more ado and settle the Far Eastern problem jointly with the United States. But the proposal would have to come speedily and frankly from some statesman of light and leading who, the temper of the British public being what it was, would need a rare degree of moral courage to unfold it to the nation together with the grounds which rendered it timely and desirable.

"The outcome of these friendly promptings and authoritative assurances was the famous speech in which Mr. Chamberlain informed the British people that Germany and the United States were the natural allies of Great Britain against Russia's mischievous strivings in the Far East. At home this candid utterance, undiplomatic in form, but statesmanlike in aim, was sharply criticised even by many of the Minister's partisans and by more than one of his colleagues who read the startling suggestions apart from what might be termed the unpublished preamble. It is only fair to say, however, that if his critics had had cognisance of that part of the context, they would have quashed their hasty verdict and redistributed the praise and blame. For Mr. Chamberlain had availed himself of a favourable opportunity to drive a good bargain for the Empire, the Cabinet and his own reputation. He might personally have preferred to deal with France. but Germany having come forward with a reasonable offer, he closed with it eagerly on behalf of the nation. That the offer was seriously meant he could not doubt; no Englishman would have doubted under the circumstances. Noblesse oblige. A mistake in such surroundings may humiliate the politician, but must redound to the dignity of the man.

Instead of the vigorous support which he had been led to expect in the Fatherland, Mr. Chamberlain's views were met with a stormy and rancorous outburst in which all classes of the German people, and almost all parties of the German Press heatily joined. An alliance with Great Britain forsooth! As well try to mix oil with water. And against whom? Against Germany's cherished friend and ally Russia. The thought was treason its utterance criminal.

"Russia watched the curious spectacle with interest and not without satisfaction. And it was not calculated to lessen her distrust of treacherous Albion. An English minister had suddenly risen and preached a holy war against Muscovy, calling upon Germany to join the coalition. Thus Germany, it was manifest, might have Britain as her ally against Russia for the asking nay, even without that slight trouble.

"But Germany, like Mrs. Micawber, was proof against all such seductive wiles; she would never leave the side of her beloved partner; Russia's sorrow was Germany's sorrow. This was the edifying aspect of the spectacle which here partook of the pathetic. A tender spot in the Muscovite heart was touched by Germany's selfless devotion, and Russian opposition in Constantinople to the Bagdad Railway Concession was definitely withdrawn."

THE ANGLESEY DISCLOSURES.

CHARGES OF BREACH OF FAITH.

Charges of breach of faith are being made in connection with the disclosure of what took place at the meeting of creditors of the Marquess of Anglesey.

It was intended that the proceedings should be strictly private, and a special appeal was made to those present to observe secrecy.

From inquiries a representative learned that the facts as they have been stated are substantially correct. The total liabilities of the Marquess amount to £544,000, but upwards of £300,000 of that is secured so that the difference is nearly a quarter of a million sterling. His lordship's income has been estimated by himself at about £110,000, although it has fluctuated. Many calls have had to be met and these have absorbed £99,500 a year, although some of them might be reduced for the benefit of the creditors. At present however the surplus income amounts to only £10,500. The yearly payments include:—

Premiums (the Marquess is insured for £250,000) ...	£33,000
Interest on loans ...	£13 950
Interest on a mortgage ...	£7,200
Succession duty ...	£4,500

The Marquess has expended nearly a quarter of a million on jewellery, much of which it is hoped to realise for the payment of his debts.

The creditors who have lodged claims so far number 170, and amongst the unsecured liabilities the amounts range from £10 to £10,000. It is now expected that a payment of about four shillings in the pound will be possible at an early date.

The proposal to make the Marquess a bankrupt put forward on behalf of one creditor is not likely, it is thought, to be pressed in view of the acceptance by the very large majority of creditors of a deed of assignment.

We understand that the Marquess has been very seriously ill. As soon as he recovers he intends, it is said, to return to England and do his best to pay off his debts.

THE P. AND O. EXPRESS TO BRINDISI.

The correspondent of the "Morning Post" writes from Rome:—

The Italian Post Office and the Adriatic Railway Company are considering how to secure the punctual arrival of the P. and O. express, which leaves London on Friday and arrives at Brindisi on Sunday. The Adriatic line from Bologna to Brindisi being single is liable to constant delays. The true remedy would be to double the line, which would not be unduly expensive, as it traverses a flat coast most of the way.

The Company does not contemplate that drastic measure, it simply states that it cannot guarantee punctuality during the vintage or in the winter, or indeed at all so long as the express is composed of 16 carriages, exclusive of the two engines. It also declines to allow the train to be run in two sections, except with an interval of four hours between them.

The question is important for British travellers so long as the Piræus-Larissa line, which will ultimately prove to be the shortest route to the East, is not completed and connected with the Nish-Salonica Railway. The Italian suggestion is that the rolling stock, which is of French manufacture and of ancient build, should be adapted to modern requirements, so that the express might be shortened, and yet at the same time retain the same carrying capacity.

A further reform is surely needed—namely, the repression of the systematic extortion practised by the ragamuffins who infest the station and the quay at Brindisi, which is easily the worst managed place with which I am acquainted. The authorities there are constantly complaining that so little is done for their town. Let them endeavour to make it more agreeable for strangers, who are at present victimised at every turn.

RETIREMENT OF SIR E. WOOD.

IT is stated on good authority, a contemporary says, that Sir Evelyn Wood will vacate the command of the Second Army Corps immediately on the conclusion of the training on Salisbury Plain in August. Thus will end the career of the most distinguished officer at present in active service. Sir Evelyn has seen 52 years' service in the Navy and Army. He has won the Victoria Cross, and wears as many medals for active service as, with two possible exceptions, any other officer. The King recently made him a field-marshal, and he has occupied some of the most responsible positions in the Army.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dalothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

THE CHANCE SHOT.

CLOSE your eyes and blaze away and you'll hit something, perhaps even land a prize. The writer proved involuntarily a marksman not long ago. A certain column under this heading which described the feeding of some starving cripples in the Borough evoked a most cheering demonstration of interest and sympathy where no such response was expected. Between forty and fifty pounds were sent to the office of this paper for the little ones, who in all their lives had never previously experienced such joy as this fund has afforded. Now a busy shipowner in the City has taken up the matter, had the original article reprinted as a pamphlet to be circulated among his friends in England and the Colonies, and money is coming in again famously. Many of the children are too frail and hopeless to send on journey into the country, but an hour or two in the sweet pure air and sunshine of a private garden is a godsend to them. I do not presume to appeal, but throw out the suggestion as a general answer to the many questions which come to hand asking how the children may be given pleasure these glad summer days. A cripples' gala on your own lawn is a wonderful little experience not less for their lost and hostess than the children themselves

THE REVERSE.

There are other cripples, the metaphorical. One quite beyond hope has just, in that ugly phrase, "roped in a mug." One of the men who has been fattening on unparalleled misfortunes: never had written anything, but fully determined to do so; but meantime wanted bed and board. The heart of the tenderfoot melted like wax. He summoned his confederates in well doing. "I'll take a couple or so of articles; you fellows do the same, and we'll set him on his legs." Meantime the man must be fed and lodged. That is soon provided for, and the days run on. Each one brings to the unfortunate knowledge of fresh needs and brighter inspiration for squeezing them from his patron. But never an article makes its appearance. A letter comes to hand, addressed to the man with whom the writer of the epistle has had only business relations the recipient standing in the relation of his fairy godfather in the literary world. "I am hungry, and have nowhere to go for the week end," says the letter "before you receive this I shall be on the way to your house." A mendicant at your office is bad enough but at your home where you have a houseful of people the position has additional inconveniences. The master of the house gathers unto himself his family and guests and takes to the woods, leaving for the coming enemy a note explaining that he, the lord of castle, is out of town for several years. Next post brings another letter. The mendicant calmly informs him that he, his benefactor, is among the greatest scoundrels of the earth, in most respects a disgrace to letters, and for these and other reasons ought to be abolished. That tender foot is now putting a padlock on his pocket and the next person who goes to him for and will be beaten with many stripes.

DIFFICULTIES OF ENTERTAINING.

The Alake of Abeokuta is not the first visitor to these shores who has caused difficulty to his entertainers. The Queen of the Sandwich Islands, whom Dean Stanley found such a delightfully interesting little woman, refused to leave her quarters unless an escort of the Guards were sent to conduct her forth. Earlier still we had over here some real New Zealand princes whom an admirer entertained. Lunch went off capitally. The four princes ate fourteen pounds of roast beef between them, and promised to "moko," i.e., tattoo, the face of their host. The after proceedings were equally felicitous until the master of the house produced a case of slow worms. With shrieks and yells the warriors rushed from the house like deer, leapt the wall of the garden and those of adjoining ones. A drawing-room window was open. Shrieking in fear and indignation they made for this, and at a bound were through it. There sat an elderly lady knitting socks for little nigger boys in far distant lands. Hades, she thought, had sent her its ambassadors as the painted, yelling savages bounded in upon her. They were as frightened as she, returned by the way they had come, and were brought to just in time to prevent their taking to Regent's Park. They had never seen before anything like that which had alarmed them. The slow worms simply represented devils to the New Zealanders, and were anxious not to remain in such company.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

There is quite a Sherlock Holmes flavour about the story told by the police who have had the working up of the case against a young farmer in the Derbyshire hills, who is alleged to have destroyed some of a neighbour's cattle. We have had many such cases of late. But does any of us forget the story of Daniel O'Connell's trump card—how, after every tittle of evidence necessary to hang his client had been adduced, the great lawyer mentioned that for the defence he would rely upon the testimony of one witness, and thereupon called—the murdered man, who walked in alive? A chain of coincidences has again and again hanged a man, and Time's slow-moving wheels have in the end ground out the truth and shown only the execution to have been murder. There is a story with which Queen Alexandra is familiar which bears upon the point. It is the most famous case in the legal history of Denmark. Lawyers will be familiar with it, though it may possibly be new to laymen.

THE VOICE OF ACCUSATION.

Soren Quist was the pastor to Vielby, a little village in the Jutland peninsula. A splendid old specimen of his race he was, pious, philanthropic, self-sacrificing, but marred by one flaw—an inherited violence of temper. But this was not the cause which made him refuse the request of Morten Burns for his daughter's hand. Burns was a prosperous cattle farmer, but a low brute. Some time after the unsuccessful suit had been forgotten Soren Quist took into his service a degenerate brother of the farmer. Niels Burns by name. He was an idle good for nothing whom the stalwart parson would occasionally belabour for his indolence. One day Niels Burns so angered his master that the latter beat him with a spane, and knocked him down. Fearing that he had done the fellow serious hurt, the old man stooped down to look closer, but Burns sprang up laughing, leapt a hedge, ran like a rabbit into the adjoining wood, and was seen no more. Strange rumours got about. Morten Burns demanded his brother and said he would make the parson produce him, even if the body had to be dug out of the ground.

THE WINDING SHEET.

Search was made for Niels Burns without avail; then they began to hunt for the body of the man supposed now to be murdered. The accusation came from Morten Burns, the rejected suitor. Preliminary hearing and an application to the magistrate showed that the last seen of Niels was in an angry altercation with Quist. Persons standing beyond the hedge had seen a spade lifted into the air, had heard heavy blows, and the parson's exclamation as Niels Burns fell. Witnesses swore that afterwards they saw the accused man digging in his garden. Men with spades now went to Quist's garden, and Morten Burns led the search. They had not dug deep before they came upon the hat of the missing man. Soon an arm appeared, then an entire corpse was disinterred. The face could not be identified owing to decomposition; but the clothes were the cloths of Niels Burns; the shirt bore his name. In the left ear of the corpse was the leaden ring which for years Niels Burns had been wont to wear. "Surely," said Quist, this must be the work of Satan and his ministry. Take me to prison; in solitude and in chains I will await what God in His wisdom shall decree.

AFTER MANY DAYS.

Twenty-one years elapsed. Then an old beggar presented himself asking alms in the village of Aalsoe, adjoining Veiby. Those who saw him were amazed. Here was the living presentment of Morten Burns, who had but lately died. The clergyman who had buried the latter took the beggar to his parsonage and strictly questioned him. Unaware what lay behind the admission, the mendicant said, "I am Niels Burns." Then the whole story came out. Morten Burns had cherished a deadly hatred of Soren Quist for his refusal to let him marry his daughter. When he heard of the assault upon Niels, he hid the latter. Together they went to a spot where a suicide had been buried, dug out the body, and took it to Morten's house. Niels removed his own clothing and they put it upon the body of the corpse. Morten then took a spade and dashed in the features of the latter. They buried the body in the parson's garden and Morten, securing some of Quist's clothes, walked about in the garden as the witnesses had described. Then he gave Niels a purse of gold and bade him quit Danish soil for ever. It was only now that, hearing by chance of his brother's death, and hoping to profit by it, the supposedly murdered man had come back, to learn what had happened, and to clear up one of the most tragic miscarriages of justice that ever resulted from circumstantial evidence.

CAPTAIN E. T. TROUBRIDGE, the late British Naval Attache at Tokio, writes to the papers:—In the "Standard" of June 4, a report from the New York correspondent of a London paper is telegraphed from St. Petersburg in which it states that:—"Capt. Troubridge is responsible for Admiral Togo's successes, having planned the night attack on Port Arthur, and being present at it in person." "In view of the possibility that misunderstanding may be caused were this statement to remain uncontradicted, I shall be under an obligation to you if you will mention that I was not responsible for Admiral Togo's successes, that I did not plan the night attack on Port Arthur, and that I was not present at it in person."

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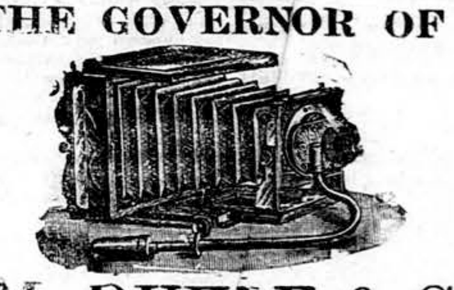

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ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

It has been proved by experiments that vapour of chloroform, ether, and protoxide of nitrogen, arrest the emission of N-rays by sulphide of calcium sand, vegetables, and guinea-pigs. MM. Jean Becquerel and Andre Broca have now extended this result to the nerve centres of dogs under chloroform ether, and chloral-morphine.

It is the brain of the animal which is most affected by the anæsthetic. At the beginning of the anæthesia, in the period of excitation, the brain emits N-rays in great quantity, and the phosphorescent screen used to detect them brightens up, but when the sleep becomes more profound the brain no longer emits N-rays in appreciable quantity, and the screen becomes duller. Afterwards the N-rays appear and the screen diminishes in brightness. With ether the emission of N-rays begins when the life of the animal is in danger. With chloroform it lasts during deepest phase of the sleep, but previously shows irregularities, and changes from N 1 to N and N to N 1 rays; until finally only N 1 rays appear. The N-rays re-appear when the animal re-awakens. Chloral gives effects like those of chloroform. Two of the animals died under the experiments, and it was observed that N-rays were emitted by the brains after the stoppage of the heart and respiration. In the case of ether this emission lasted ten minutes. The spinal cord is not so much affected by the anæsthetics as the brain. After death the cord emitted N-rays for half an hour.

We formerly suggested that these N-rays might serve as a test or proof of death, and it is interesting to find the suggestion confirmed by MM. Broca and Becquerel in the memoir to the Academie des Sciences on May 24. One practical conclusion drawn from their experiments is that when in anæsthesia the N1 rays appear over the spinal marrow, and even when one can no longer distinguish its nerve centres, the life of the animal is in danger. Another is that "the cessation of all radiation from the nerve centres prolonged during some minutes is a certain sign of death."

M. Bichat, in a paper to the Academie des Sciences Paris, describes a number of experiments going to prove that a sensitive screen of phosphorescent sulphide of calcium, by its variations of brightness under the N-rays, emitted by a body, shows with great delicacy all the changes produced in the body by physical, chemical, or physiological changes.

Richard, the well-known Parisian instrument maker, has brought out a new differential registering cinemometer, which gives the variations of angular velocity in the revolutions of machines, or engines.

Lieutenant Turc, of the French Military Marine, has invented a new type of ship which does not roll or pitch. The hull is entirely submerged like a submarine, and it supports two vertical walls, on which are built the decks, or ship proper, with its engines and living accommodation.

In a paper to the Berlin Academy of Sciences, Bernstein and Tachesmak describe experiments at the Naples Zoological Station on the electric organ of the torpedo or electric ray from which it appears that the organ shows little or no variation of temperature, while it is stimulated and discharging electricity. Its behaviour, in fact, as regards heating, resembled nervous rather than muscular tissue.

Capt. Doenvig's life-saving globe was recently tried off Jutland in stormy weather, and under the supervision of Norwegian naval officers. It is a hollow globe of sheet iron eight feet in diameter, with a double bottom, water ballast, windows, and accommodation for the inmates. It is entered by watertight trapdoors, has a funnel to draw in fresh air, a keel, rudder, sails, and anchor. When a vessel has to be abandoned the globe is lowered into the sea with men on board, and makes for the nearest land.

The "cyclograph" of Mr. Ferguson is for the same purpose as his pedograph, namely, to make a topographical record of the ground covered in a journey but while the pedograph is carried by a pedestrian the cyclograph is mounted on a bicycle. The Intelligence Department of the British Army have, it is stated, used the apparatus in China.

Dr. M. Von Rohr, of the Carl Zeiss firm, has introduced a single lens stereoscope, which is illustrated in "Knowledge and Scientific News." The stereoscopic effect is obtained by a single lens directed at a single photograph.

There is now a French scientific mission in Morroco. It includes Mr. Salamon the well known archaeologist, and M. Le Chatellier, Professor of Mussulman Sociology in the College of France. Apparently it is destined to a larger development.

The Cornell College of Agriculture is to add a school of landscape gardening to its curriculum.

The "Edison Medal" Association of the friends and admirers of the great inventor have created a fund to present an annual "Edison Medal" to promising youths as an incentive to follow in the steps of Edison. The first award, which is committed to the American Institute of Electrical Engineers is likely to be made this year.

Mr. Terada writes to "Nature" from the College of Science, Tokio, describing a new optical illusion. After looking at lycopodium powder strewn on water and gyrating under a jet of air, if the eyes are directed to an adjoining table, the surface of the table will seem to move in a contrary direction to that of the lycopodium.

Experiments made by M. Jean Becquerel and communicated to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, go to prove that the apparent increase of brightness in faintly illuminated objects when N-rays fall on them is really due to the N-rays reflected from them increasing the sensibility of the eye.

MM. Miquez and Mouchet have devised a new filter for impure or suspected waters from lakes, rivers, and springs. The water is directed over a layer of fine sand a metre thick with graval underneath. The solid particles and bacteria in the water are filtered out by the upper layers of the fine sand, and the water escapes freely from the graval underneath. The authors consider it well suited for the supply of pure alimentary water.

The great organ in the Festival Hall of the St. Louis Exhibition was designed by Mr. W. B. Fleming and built by the Murray M. Harris Organ Co., of Los Angeles, California. It is larger than that in the Town Hall, Sydney, N. S. W., and therefore the largest in the world. Its permanent home is the Convention hall of Kansas City, Mo., but it will remain at the exhibition until the close. A train of ten freight cars was required to convey it to St. Louis. It is about 100 feet long, 40 feet high, and 33 feet wide. It contains 10,059 pipes, 289 movements, and 140 stops. The two pipes drawing the lowest notes are each 32 feet long, and so spacious that a small pony or two men side by side can pass through them.

The organ is really a combination of five large organs, namely, a grand organ, a choir organ, a swell organ, a solo organ, and an echo organ, which is 300 feet from the rest. Two electric motors, each of 10 horse power, work this "factory of sound." They are driven from accumulators fed by a dynamo, so that a continuous performance of the organ can be given. The five organs can be played automatically from a separate console or key desk. Another key desk, at some distance from the organ, is for manual performance, and in either case a new "double touch" arrangement doubles the capacity of certain keys so that varying the pressure on the keys has the same effect as if the performer had four hands. The swell organ gives for the first tune the effect of a true orchestra of flutes, stringed instruments, and so forth. The solo organ gives the brass wind instruments. Over a hundred miles of wire and 1,300 electromagnets are required in working the organ during a performance.

The annual visit to the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, took place on June 4. There was a large attendance of members of the Board of Visitors in Wren's octagonal room, where, according to custom, the report of the Astronomer Royal was read. A distinguished visitor was Sir David Gill, his Majesty's astronomer at Cape Town. The mean temperature far 1903 was 50·2 deg. or 0·7 deg. above the average for the 50 years ending 1890. During the 12 months ending April 30, 1904, the highest temperature recorded in the shade was 87·5 deg. on July 14. The lowest temperature was recorded on Jan. 1—23·8 deg, and during the winter there were 43 days on which the temperature fell below 32 deg. being 13 deg. below the average. The number of hours of bright sunshine was 1,361 out of 4 472 hours, during which the sun was above the horizon. The rainfall for the year ended April 30, was 35·42 inches, being 10·88 inches greater than the average for the 50 years from 1841 to 1890. The number of rainy days was 183, and the rainfall during 1903 was 35·54 inches, the heaviest ever recorded at Greenwich.

THE tin mine districts in Queensland are likely to play an important role in the tin markets of the world before very long. The mines in the north of that country, the output of which in 1901, was valued at £93,723 and in 1903 at £243,144, are not alone the richest known, but the ore from which the tin is got is found in almost every part of the state.

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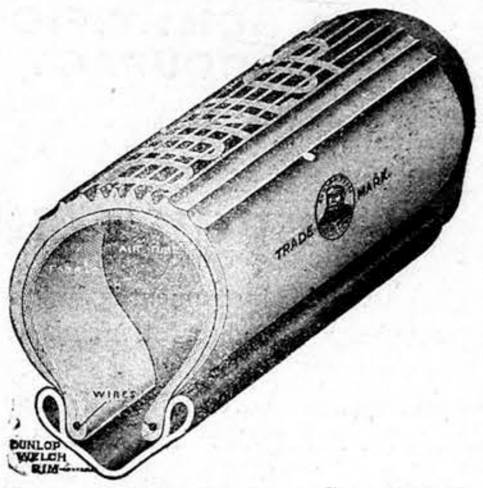

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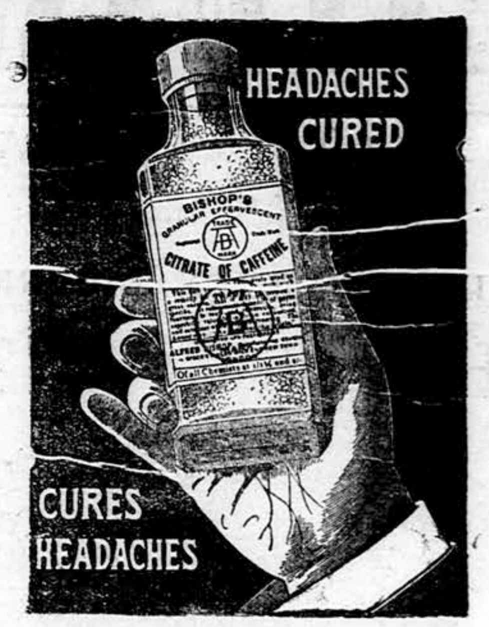

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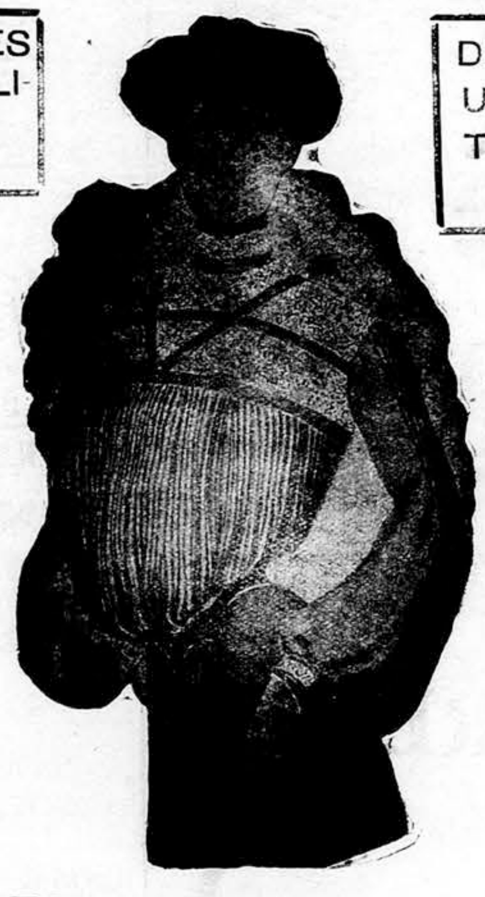

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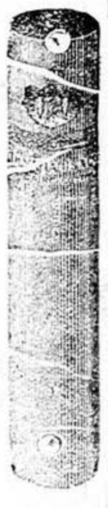

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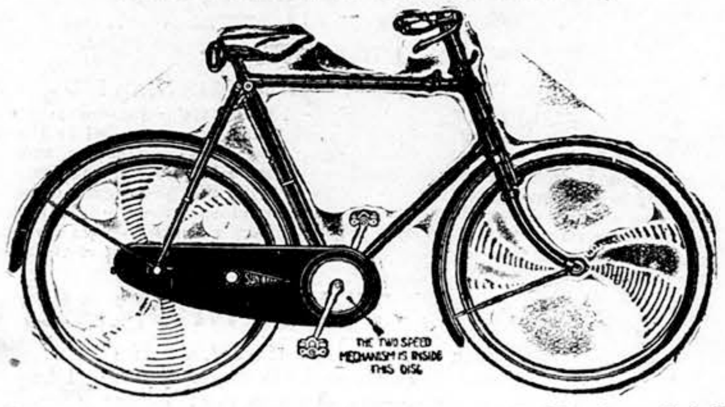
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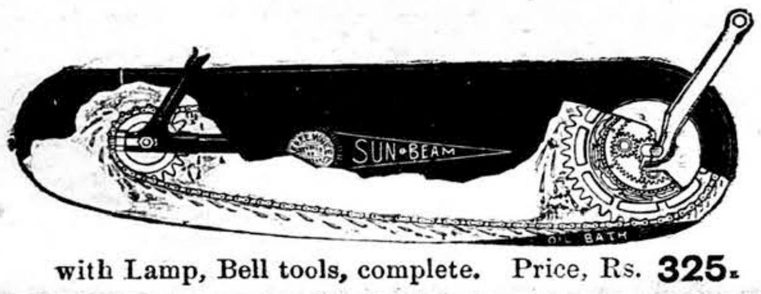

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SELF RECORDING ANEROID BAROMETER,

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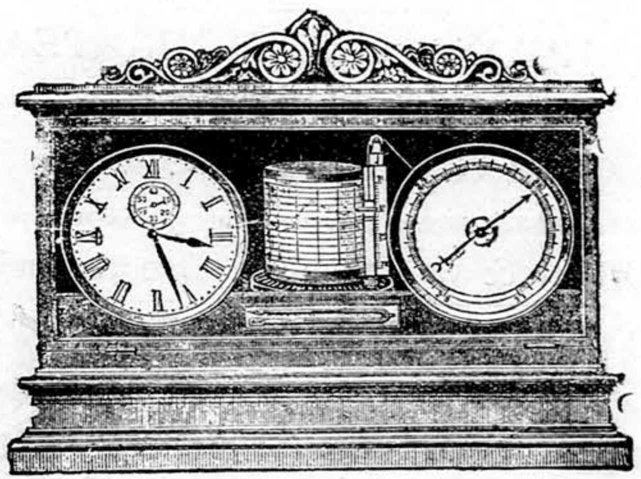

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Dimensions: Height 21½ in., Width 27½ in.

REGISTERS THE SLIGHTEST VARIATION IN PRESSURE.

This instrument is designed to show the various fluctuations which may have taken place in the Barometer in the interval between any stated hours of observation. It consists of an Aneroid Barometer and an eight-day clock, each with eight-inch dials between which is placed a vertical cylinder four inches in diameter, carrying a paper band ruled to coincide with the Barometer scale, and divided vertically into seven principal and seven minor divisions, indicated by darker and lighter lines. The darker lines represent the noon, and the lighter lines the midnight of each twenty-four hours. The paper thus lasts one week, the cylinder turning on its axis, once in that time. Near the paper an even-pointed pencil guided by a metal rod which rises or falls as the action takes place in the Aneroid, and at every hour the pencil is made to mark the paper by simple mechanism connected with the clock. A system of levers in connection with the clock produces a smart tap or blow on the Aneroid movement three times in every hour to overcome any slight friction, and insure a due response to the pulsations of the vacuum chamber.

By this means a black dotted curved line is produced, showing at a glance the pressure indicated by the Barometer—whether it is falling or rising—for how long it has been doing so, and at what rate the change is taking place whether at the rate of one-tenth per hour or one-tenth in twenty-four hours, facts which could only be obtained by very frequent and regular observations from an ordinary Barometer, but which are nevertheless essential to a trustworthy "weather forecast." The marked paper bands may then be filed so that a continuous record of pressure is always available.

The instrument has the advantage of freedom from complication, and is designed especially to suit the general public; it is handsome in appearance, and not easily put out of order, being admirably adapted for public libraries, the reading-rooms of clubs, &c., as well as for use by meteorological observers generally.

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